

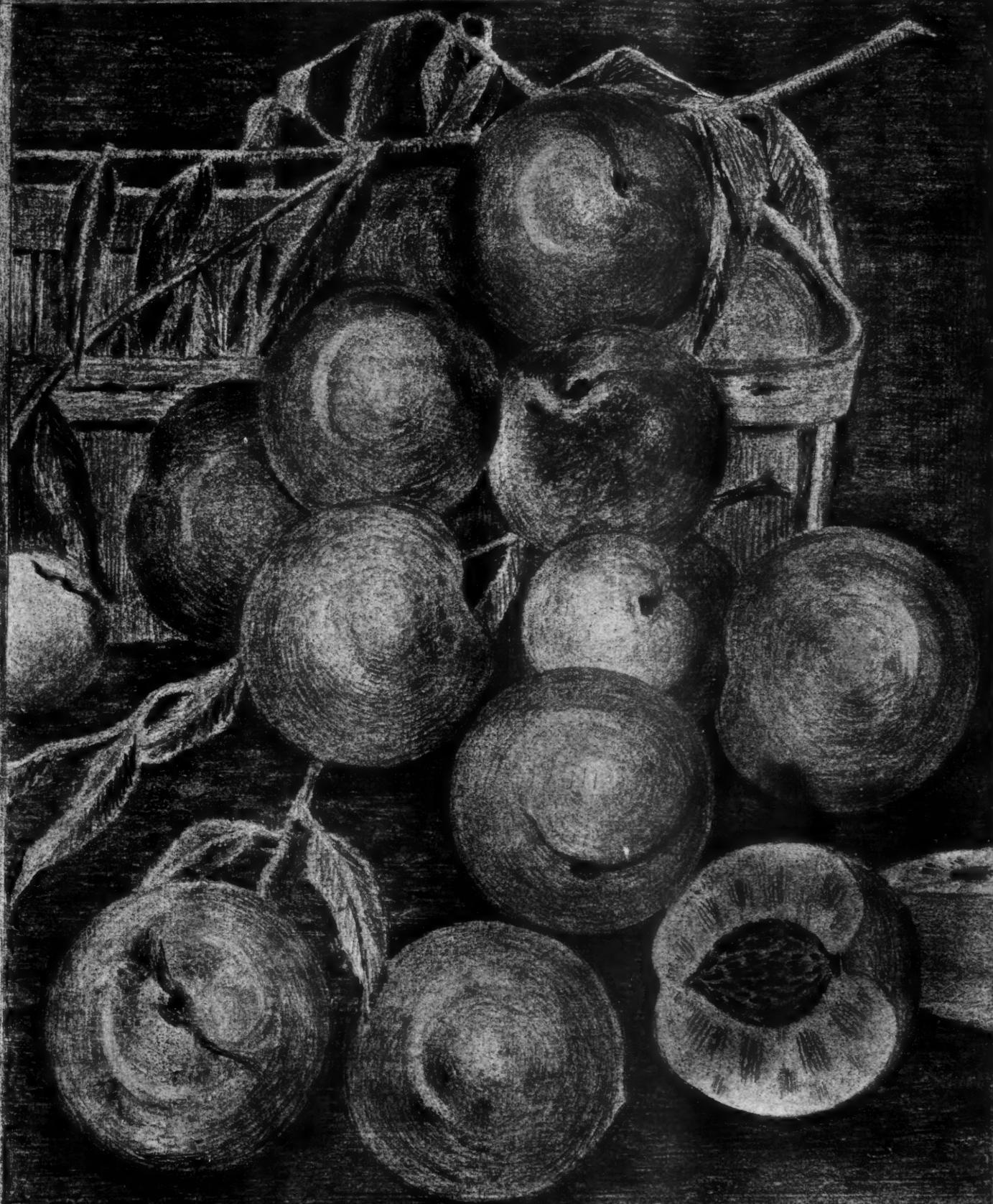
September

GREEN'S

1912

Fruit Grower

"A MAGAZINE WITH A MISSION"



RALPH H. MILLER

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

Brief Comments from Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, 1911.

Save all the liquid fertilizers on the farm, in cisterns, to be applied where crops are to grow; this will recover the greatest farm waste of our times.

There is great promise in the fact that whole classes of graduates of agricultural colleges go back to the farms, having learned how to make them profitable.

Seven hundred and fifty million dollars is the best estimate for poultry products this year.

After experimenting with orchard fertilizers for 15 years, the New York State Station has concluded that commercial fertilizers are of little benefit to young apple orchards growing on soils naturally suited to apple culture, provided the orchards are well tilled, well drained, and properly supplied with organic matter from stable manure or from cover crops.

Shore Birds.

Notwithstanding their small size and the fact that many of them retire to the far North to breed, our shore birds have been so ruthlessly pursued by gunners that all of them are fast diminishing in numbers, at least one species has been exterminated, and several others are nearing the same end, says Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, 1911. The value of shore birds as food is widely recognized and is indeed the chief cause of their present scarcity. But few are aware that many of them do good service by eating noxious insects, including mosquitoes in the larval state. Being valuable both for food and because they destroy insects, their extermination would be a calamity, especially as during some part of the year they visit every State in the Union and range from ocean to ocean. The prohibition of the sale of these birds, the abolition of spring shooting, and the restriction of the bag limit in the open season will probably result in preserving the several species for future generations.

Plume hunters the world over are not noted for the virtues of forbearance and humanity, but these men seem to have adopted exceptionally cruel methods on Laysan Island. Thus Prof. Dill in his report states:

An old cistern back of one of the buildings tells a story of cruelty that surpasses anything done by these heartless, sanguinary pirates, not excepting the practice of cutting the wings from living birds, leaving them to die of hemorrhage. In this dry cistern the living birds were kept by the hundreds to slowly starve to death. In this way the fatty tissue lying next to the skin was used up, leaving the skin quite free from grease, so that when they were prepared little or no cleaning was necessary.

Many other revolting sights, such as the remains of young birds that had been left to starve and birds with broken legs and deformed beaks, were to be seen. Killing clubs, nets, and other implements used by these marauders were lying all about. Hundreds of boxes to be used in shipping the bird skins were packed in an old building. It was evident that they intended to carry on their slaughter as long as the birds lasted.

In January, 1910, the nefarious work was stopped by the arrival of the United States revenue cutter Thetis, and 23 poachers were arrested and conveyed to Honolulu, together with the plumage which they had baled preparatory to shipping to Japan, says Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, 1911.

Rabbits as a Menace to Vegetation.

Unfortunately, rabbits were introduced into Laysan a few years ago, and now they threaten the very existence of the island vegetation. Thus Mr. Bryan reports that many plants abundant at the time of his former visit in 1903 had completely disappeared by 1910. Others, though still living, showed the marks of girdling by the hungry rodents, a sure indication of their impending fate. If found impracticable to exterminate these mischievous mammals, it is hoped so to reduce their numbers as to render them incapable of

much harm, says Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, 1911. The destruction of the island vegetation would be unfortunate for the bird reservation for many reasons, especially as it would end most of the insect life upon which depends the existence of the land birds and greatly reduce the number of breeding sea birds, several species of which nest in bushes or on trees. The shrubbery is necessary also to protect young birds from the rays of the burning sun.

"Always learning many things the older I grow."—Solon.

George Shima, the Japanese potato king of California, expects to clean up a half million dollars from his spud crop this year. He had 4,000 acres in delta lands planted to these tubers and much of his crop has already been sold at highest prices.

Wheat.

Fourth in order of value is the wheat crop, worth about \$600,000,000, or a trifle below the five-year average and also below the value of the wheat crop of three other years, says Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, 1911. The farm price of wheat per bushel is a little above what it was last year, but is considerably below price of 1909.

In production, the wheat crop of this year is 5½ per cent. below the five-year average, and has been exceeded by that of every year since 1897, except in five years. The estimate of the department places the production at 656,000,000 bushels, an amount that would have been much exceeded had the weather conditions been favorable.

This country produced one fifth of the world's wheat crop during the last five years, and contributed about one-eighth of the world's exports.

Oats.

The oats crop is invariably fifth in order of value, and in 1911 is worth about \$380,000,000, or 5 per cent. more than the five-year average. This amount has been perceptibly exceeded in only one year. The farm price is about 10 cents a bushel higher than it was last year, on account of the deficient production.

The yield of this crop is estimated to be 874,000,000 bushels, a low amount caused by adverse weather. This was exceeded by the crop of every year since 1901, except three years. The oats crop of 1909 and of 1910 was more than a billion bushels. About one-fourth of the world's oats are grown in this country.

Timely Fruit Hints.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Frank I. Hanson.

It takes but a small quantity of poor fruit in a basket to give the whole lot a bad name, and incidentally to start your customer looking elsewhere for his fruit. Be careful and honest.

On a properly managed farm no fruit is allowed to waste. Some money-saving use is made of every quart, and this is one of the secrets of the business.

The order for the apple barrels should be booked by this time at the latest. In every line of business it pays to be on time with the important details.

The grape vines, if properly cared for, are very long lived, and will bear good fruit for many years. They are one of the farmers' most faithful friends.

Now is the time to look over the picking baskets and ladders. Have them in first class condition before the busy days of harvesting. A broken ladder round may mean a serious accident.

How can some farmers (?) lounge comfortably in the shade of a tree with several caterpillars nests in plain view, damaging their trees and robbing their pocketbooks.

When the old raspberry and blackberry canes are through bearing, cut them down and burn them. The new canes will thrive much better for next year's bearing. Do not let any of the nutriment of the soil go into useless vegetation.

The young man just starting out in life for himself can do no better than to consider a good apple orchard. He should get expert advice upon the subject. Any man with a good wife and a good orchard is indeed rich.

If the orchard is giving a poor yield this year the trees must not be neglected, or quite likely there will be a poorer yield next year. Be just as faithful with them during the poor years as you are when they are bearing their best.

Too much care cannot be taken when setting out new trees. The hole must be large enough to allow the roots to spread out naturally. Keep them watered till they are well started to growing.

Handle the ripe fruit carefully, as nobody cares to buy bruised fruit. Use such at home and never offer any to your customers. Small fruits should not be left standing in the sun after being picked.

The day of the old-fashioned tall, scraggly, untrimmed tree is past. Low

trees, with spready open tops which permit easy spraying and picking, are the money-makers.

What a comfort to retire at night to a comfortable bed with the knowledge that a good harvest of fruit is keeping right on growing! How different from the millions of toilers, whose slender income stops when their two hands stop!

If small fruits that perish quickly, such as the raspberry and blackberry, are to be raised for commercial purposes the market must be considered. If the distance and transportation facilities are not favorable and the local markets have poor demand, better put time and money into some other variety.

In many orchards can be seen props under the trees that are overloaded. Of course it does not pay to let the limbs split down, but the latest and best method is to thin the fruit. This method prevents the trees from being damaged and means a better quality of fruit.

It is all right to make the unsalable and surplus apples into cider—but not for drinking purposes. Far better to bury them good and deep. See that every gallon is turned into vinegar. This will mean no small source of profit, for good cider vinegar is hard to get.

Johnny Reb's Consolation.

"Well," the Northerner ended, with a laugh, "well, we licked you, anyhow." "Yes, you did," the Southerner admitted; "but it's plain from the size of your pension list that before we gave in we crippled every blessed one of you!"—Washington Star.

Pure cold water is one of the essentials in keeping the flock healthy. Do not permit the birds to drink from stagnant pools.

Berries, Chickens and Bees Profitable.

Now is the time to begin. Berries, chickens and bees will return more money per acre than anything else, says L. Y. Williams in the Ranch. The same ground can be used, and each will work to the advantage of the other. In planting berries, judgment must be used so the crop will ripen in succession, the bearing season lasting from June 15 until October 15. Otherwise it would require too much help. It does not require strength or college education to work at any of the things mentioned to make them profitable. All between 15 and 75 years can profitably employ themselves, either in the cultivation or picking; it requires judgment and system.

Any land that will grow and mature corn will grow berries; cultivate them often, giving them the same care you do garden vegetables, and don't forget plenty of fertility; berries will stand mulching. Begin the season with strawberries; the Marshall seems to be the best for shipping and canning, being firm and not mashing when canned. Clark's seedling does well on the hill, also the Magoon; plant them in rows four feet apart, setting plants eighteen inches in the row. Next in season, the raspberry. There is only one kind recommended by nearly all nurseries and canneries, the Cuthbert; plant in rows seven feet apart, setting plants three feet apart in the row. Let them spread in the rows, leaving the canes far enough apart to admit the hoe between them in cultivation; do not cut or break the tops out of the new canes. The best method that I have tried is to set posts twenty-five feet apart in the rows, put on a cross arm two feet long, put on a No. 14 galvanized wire, stapling it to ends of cross arms, then divide the bearing canes, bending them over, tying the tops to the wires on either side. This will permit the new canes to grow up in the center of the rows, leaving the bearing canes on the outside, easy of access in picking, without disturbing the new growth.

Charlie—How did you enjoy your visit to your cousins on the farm?

George—Oh, I used to love to go out in the pasture and hear them page the cows. —Club Fellow.

Birds.

Frank M. Chapman, in speaking of the migration of birds, says the birds which do not fear attack may migrate boldly in the daytime, but the timid birds of the forest wait until dark, then mount high in the air, and fly in large numbers, keeping in touch with their fellows by constant calling.

Among the curiosities of migration among birds is that of the bobolink, which originally nested in the Eastern United States and wintered in valleys of the Amazon. Now the birds have extended their summer distribution west of the Rocky Mountains. The birds which nest in the far West do not go south by the shortest route along the Rocky Mountains, but fly eastward to the original summer area of the species, then south by way of Florida, Cuba and Eastern Yucatan.

The New Orange and Fruit Knife

All of that sticky feeling is gone when you eat an orange with one of these knives. With a set of these knives in the home



you can treat your guests to oranges without making them wish they hadn't come. These special orange and fruit knives are forged from one piece of solid steel and are carefully ground and tempered. First covered with a coat of pure copper and then with the best pennyweight standard plate of pure silver warranted.

The complete set of six beautiful fruit knives are packed in a satin lined case, making a handsome article for the sideboard and a valuable addition to the home equipment. The simple but very effective little cutting point on the back enables one to remove the peel from the orange or similar fruit without puncturing the inner skin or soiling your fingers. A set of these orange and fruit knives ought to be in every home.

How to Get the Complete Set

Send us ten new subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower for one year at thirty-five cents each; or send us three new subscribers for five years at \$1.00 each, and we will send you a complete set in a handsome case all charges prepaid to your door. This number of subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower can be obtained in any neighborhood with very little effort. Why not start out at once and get your friends to subscribe to the best fruit paper in America and secure free for your own use a complete set of these handsome and valuable fruit knives.

Do it now and be the first one in your community to secure this valuable prize.

Green's Fruit Grower Co.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

A Monthly Magazine for the Fruit Growing Farmer and His Family

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor

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THE CALL OF THE SOIL

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
A. G. Symonds, N. H.

Nature is calling her sons back to the soil. The drift of humanity in the present day is away from the cities to the country. For years the young men and women have left the old farm and drifted into other walks of life to satisfy a long-lingering ambition to become noted or wealthy. In thousands of cases this ambition for better things has been a false delusion and those thus seeking honor and position have been sadly left in the rear. Their positions and salary have been mediocre and their lives have been like a cog in a great machine. They have found the world had no use for their independent thought and their minds used only to perform one task have sunk into a deep rut, and are awakened only now and then by some evidences of the country that stir in their souls the call of the soil.

City life is destructive to man, destructive to his health, intellect, and principles. Disease germs in every form and kind are lurking in every breath of air he draws and in every mouthful of food he takes. Business is so conducted that only one thing is required of each brain that performs its daily round in the world's work. Specialists and specialization develop only a small part of the intellect and tend to dwarf and impair the brain. Competition is so fierce and to gain a livelihood is so perilous a thing that man's principles are often sacrificed on the altar of falsehood and crooked dealing. Immoral plays and immorality among both the high and low in the city tend to weaken and often times destroy one's character.

What is it that leads men to the city? Is it the glitter of gold seen in their fancy? Is it the noise and hurry and bustle of the crowds, or the exhilaration of listening to the feet of marching thousands? May be it is the glare of the lights, the honking of automobiles, the clatter of horses' hoofs upon the pavement. Perhaps it

is the spread of wealth displayed in the show windows gathered from every corner of the earth. It may be the enchantment of the theatres, or the spell of music ever upon the streets and alley-ways. Perhaps it is the strident shouting of newsboys or the rush and roar of passing fire engines. It may be the never ending line of trolleys overflowing with their human freight. No one can tell what the attractions may be that have been so powerful in drawing humanity to the centers of civilization. All this is left for conjecture. But it is obvious that such attractions have proved temporary or else the great tide of humanity would not be rolling back toward rural life.

How can it be explained? There is but one answer. The call of the soil. In every human heart there is a desire to be near mother earth. God planted the love for the soil in every breast long before the dawn of recorded history. The great families of Israel, followed the plow and gained their sustenance thereby. All the great nations of the earth have followed the call of the soil and their strength and wealth have sprung from resources of the land. The great men who have been leaders in shaping the thought and destiny of the world were born and reared near to nature's heart. All along the pathway of human progress the backbone and sinew of civilization have been found among the rural classes.

For thousands of years the call of the soil has spoken out in the blood of men. Today in the hearts of millions weary of city life it is like "a voice crying in the wilderness." Pitiful indeed is the thought that but few can ever return to enjoy the pleasures and comforts of country life.

What is the picture nature holds out of the call of the soil? Is it a country home filled with a happy family where health and contentment reign? Perhaps it may be broad fields covered with waving grain or distant pastures dotted with grazing herds, or meadows full of buttercups and daisies. It may be dense forests covered with oak and pine, or distant landscapes with hues of blue and gray that please and rest the eye, a babbling brook perhaps that winds and foams its tortuous way along a stony path through shady nooks where speckled trout lie in wait for the fly that is cast upon the water. It may

growing is most prominent in the northern part of the county. Ninety-three per cent. of the county is farm land. Eighty-nine per cent. of the farms are classed as improved land. The average size of farms in 1910 was 64.9 acres, and 63½ per cent. of the farms are operated by the owners, says report of Special Commission.

"The soils have been largely formed under glacial lake influence and are closely related to the soils of other counties along Lake Ontario. There are 27 soil types recognized and mapped in the county. Five series are represented, besides a number of miscellaneous types. The Ontario, Dunkirk and Genesee series occupy most of the county and are of the most importance agriculturally.

MOST IMPORTANT SOILS.

"There are eight types of Dunkirk soils ranging in texture from a fine clay to sand and gravel. They are by far the most important soils in the county. Besides being suited to all general farm crops they furnish the bulk of the fruit soils. Dun-

provement is drainage. This should be carefully done and should receive early attention. Surface ditches so far as possible should be replaced by tiles. Crop adaptation should be more carefully studied. A systematic rotation should be carefully adhered to on each farm. Lime is very generally needed for the improvement of the soils north of the Ridge road, and is often beneficial in the southern part of the county.

"Farmers should study more closely the fertilizer needs of their soils and supply those needs so far as possible by the use of manures and by crop rotation. Organic matter is needed by all upland soils. Clays and silty clay loams need it to loosen their structure and make drainage and tillage easier. Sands and sandy loams need it to prevent leaching. A systematic rotation in which legumes are prominent should be employed on each farm, and the more general use of alfalfa and clovers for forage is urged."

Preserving Natural Fertility of Soil.

The three largest bodies of agricultural land of like fertility in the world are the prairie plains in the United States, the black lands in Russia and the Central valleys in China. By the most strenuous efforts the Chinese have conserved the soil so that millions have subsisted upon it for ages; but, although these efforts have been redoubled, China's population has so increased that recent press despatches tell us that within three months three million Chinese must starve to death if their cry for bread is not answered. Thirty-five years ago the black lands of Russia produced twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre, but so constantly have the same crops been grown on these lands with small return in fertilizing matter that they now produce only ten to twelve bushels per acre, and the cry comes from Russia that millions of her people must starve unless relief is given quickly. In the United States the riches of almost virgin land have been prodigally wasted. The plant food in the stalks from a hundred bushels of corn or from a bale of



Here is the old time method of grinding corn, wheat and other grain. It is the grist mill of the past. This method is still in use by some of the Indians of this country, and by the people of Asiatic countries. Photo by Frank Rowland, D. D.

be a pond or lake so peaceful there is not a ripple upon its surface where the reflection of the hills and woods is beautiful beyond expression. Such may be the pictures of the call of the soil that enrapture the hearts of men and lead them back to where God intended they should live.

How the music of the birds and bees must appeal to the lover of harmony! The soft whisper of the leaves when kissed by the passing breeze, how must it affect those gentle in spirit! The shades of every color in the foliage and blossoms how must it impress those who have an eye for beauty! The hills, mountains, lakes, and rivers, what inspirations they must furnish to the thoughtful! Peace, love and joy everywhere abound, what effect must they have upon the souls of men!

These are the realities of rural life. These are to be had for the asking. God has been very generous in the gifts that He has bestowed upon nature.

That man might love and enjoy the beautiful things and inspiring influences placed around about him God planted in his heart the call of the soil.

Needs of Soil In Monroe Co., New York.

"The agriculture of the present day consists of fruit and grain farming, nursery stock productions, truck growing, general farming and dairying. Fruit

kirk silt loam is the best for apples and pears, though the silty clay loam is used for these products to some extent. The silt loam is the best soil of any extent for nurseries. The fine sandy loam, fine sand and the lighter phase of the silt loam are the best for peaches and cherries. The silty clay loam and the heavier areas of silt loam are best for grain and grass crops, while the fine sand and fine sandy loam are best for potatoes.

"The Clyde soils are of small areal extent. When drained they are very fertile. The Lockport soils are generally flat and wet. If drained they would make good grain and general farming land, and the lighter would produce fruit. The Ontario soils are somewhat irregular in topography, though fertile, and produce good general crops. The loam and the fine sandy loam are excellent soils for fruit production. This series includes the largest area of the best fruit land. The Genesee series is a series of very fertile soils and of great importance agriculturally. The silt loam is most valuable.

DRAINAGE AN IMPORTANT NEED.

"Of the miscellaneous soils, the Honeoye stony loam, Hamlin silt loam and Allis clay are largely pasture, while dune sand, which includes some beach sand, Warner's loam and marsh are largely nonagricultural. Muck when drained is one of the most valuable soils found.

"The most important need for soil im-

cotton, if bought in the market, would, it is asserted, cost ten dollars in gold, yet at times the smoke from burning straw stacks obscures the sun. We now raise three billion bushels of corn and export three per cent. of it—almost a buying proposition. Ten years ago we raised two and one-fourth billion bushels and exported twelve per cent. of it. Forty years ago cattle were grazed on western lands with practically no cost except the wages of the cowboys, and corn to fatten them could be had at eight to ten cents per bushel. Today there are no free grass lands in all the country, and corn is worth sixty to seventy cents at the crib. These are live factors in the high cost of living.

The first seven or eight inches of the virgin top soil of an acre of land is supposed to weigh about two million pounds. Experiments have shown that in this soil there is an average of fifteen hundred pounds of phosphorus. It is easy to appreciate how soon successive crops will deplete this meager supply; for we are robbing the land much more rapidly with improved agricultural machinery, steam and electricity, than did the ancients. It is of the highest importance that waste in its manifold forms shall be arrested.

Perfect agriculture is the true foundation of trade and industry—it is the foundation of the riches of the states.—Baron von Liebig.

Answers to Inquiries.

Trimming Berry Bushes.

Green's Fruit Grower:—Will you kindly let me know whether or not the ends of blackberry and black raspberry bushes should be cut off, when they have grown very long and slender? If so, when is the best time to do this, and how much should be cut off? Can all kinds of berry bushes be set in the fall? If so, when is the best time in the fall to do this? Thanking you in advance for your answer to the above, I am—B. A. Read, N. Y.

C. A. Green's Reply: At Green's Fruit Farm we nip back the canes of red and black raspberry and blackberry plants when they get to be two or three feet high. This causes them to branch out and prevents their growing so tall as to be blown over by the wind or to need support by stakes or a trellis. Then next spring if these side shoots have grown too long, as they often will, they should be trimmed off so as to be self-supporting.

Mr. Chas. A. Green:—I read with great pleasure and often reread your "Talks." Your April number contains the conundrum "Can a man be wise without having much knowledge?"

People often consider the two words as meaning nearly the same thing, whereas knowledge is acquired from books, but wisdom is the ability to accomplish successfully.

Our language contains many confusing terms and words. Two men were disputing as to whether "contented" and "satisfied" were not of the same meaning. "To be sure they are," said one. "If you are contented you are satisfied, and if satisfied you are contented."

"Not much," replied his friend. "Do you see that fellow over there? Well, I'm satisfied he is in love with my wife, but I'm not contented."—C. N. Hart, Mass.

Transplanting Raspberries and Blackberries.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—Have some very good raspberries which I wish to change to another location in the spring. Should I lay this season's canes down now and put dirt on them, and should I cover the tip end of cane, or would it do to dig up the bunches in spring and separate them and reset?

Also have some blackberries growing in the woods of nice size berries, which I want to reset to cultivated land.

Will you answer in the Fruit Grower with some information as to the above?

Expect to set out some small fruit trees in the spring, such as peaches, cherries, plums, pears, etc.

Would you advise setting the berries in between the trees for a few years?—Clark Miller, Ohio.

C. A. Green's Reply: If you wish to raise new plants of black raspberry, simply bury the tip end of the cane in loose soil and hold it there with a stone. These tip plants will do to set out next spring. The old plants and the old plantation have no value for transplanting. It will not pay you to set out blackberry plants dug from the woods as you can get much more valuable varieties from a reliable nursery.

Yes, you can grow the small fruits between the trees of peach, cherry, plum and pear, but leave plenty of room between the rows of bushes and the trees, not less than eight feet.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—I have a lot of cherry trees in my garden and nearly every year some fail to leave out. This year I have a fine tree bearing fruit for three years appear to dry up on about June 1st. I split the bark on trunk of tree and all branches. Now it is in bloom and leaving out. Do trees get bark bound? I have been practicing this method on Box Elder for some years with good results.—E. E. Seybold, Colo.

C. A. Green's Reply: No, I have not seen any tree that I considered bark-bound or which I thought could be benefited by slitting the bark as you have done. Anything that injures a tree or stops the growth is inclined to cause the tree to come into immediate bearing. Thus if a rabbit gnaws the bark it will throw the tree into fruit. I do not advise any of my friends to slit the bark of any tree under any circumstances.

I received your letter in answer to the one I wrote you asking advice about my apple trees. The trees are nine years old. The bark will commence to look dead in one place and then as it grows larger the branches will die on that side and as it spreads on around the trunk of the tree the whole tree dies and in a little while the bark will all peel off and the inner bark will all look dry and dead.

Would like to know as soon as I can what to do for my trees as I dislike to lose them all if I can save them.—E. R. Townsend, Lebanon, N. H.

Dear Sir: From the description of your trees we conclude that you have canker in your orchard. This is quite a serious trouble but can be controlled. The thing to do is to cut out the badly infected and dead limbs, also cut the cankers with a sharp knife cutting around the outside at least a quarter of an inch beyond the canker spots. Cut down to the wood and see that no affected bark or wood is left in the sore. Then paint the wood and the edges of the bark, cut out with some good wood preserver like Carbolineum or some of the several good preparations for preserving wood. This method will kill out and destroy the canker in your orchard. It should be done at once otherwise the disease will be spread by the feet of the birds to other trees and other parts of the trees now affected.

Asphaltum and pitch are among the good materials for this purpose. It should not be put on too thick or in such a way as to cause it to crack and leave the wood bare to let in the elements. Sometimes a precaution of sterilization is deemed necessary and in this case a solution of formaldehyde is a good thing to use. Formaldehyde tablets may be secured from any drug store and are simply dissolved in water. Formaldehyde is poisonous and should be handled with care. The solution should be kept away from live stock which may be running in the orchard. The above method takes some time but it is well worth while and will prove effective. It will save the trees now badly affected and prevent its spreading.

One orchard near where the writer is spending his nights and Sundays, this summer, has been treated in this manner and the wounds are healing up nicely and all trace of spreading canker has been stopped.—G. F. G.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—I have received a copy of your Fruit Grower and am very much interested in it. I would like to have your opinion on investing \$4,000 here, or could one do better back East with the same? Would be very pleased to receive these helps.—Mrs. W. H. Broadwell, Cal.

C. A. Green's Reply: I send book as requested. I supposed that rates of interest were higher on the Pacific coast than in this locality. The main thing about an investment should be the security of the principal and not the rate of interest. I consider a good farm mortgage about the safest investment, relying upon the lawyer to see that everything is made out with search, etc. Do not feel uneasy if your money is in a good national bank bearing 3 to 4 per cent. interest, for that is all the bank can afford to pay.

I advise you to be very careful in investing money as many lose money in that way. I consider it as difficult to invest money safely as it is to earn it. The bonds of the Atchison & Santa Fe Railroad or the Southern Pacific Railroad I consider good investments. I own stock in both of these railroads but the bonds are better than the stocks. Do not accept the advice of every person about investing money. If you have a friend who is a banker he might advise you wisely, or possibly he might have some private affair that he might want to get you to put your money into, which might not be the best thing for you. There are several Savings Banks in Rochester, N. Y. that pay 4 per cent. interest on deposits of \$3,000 or less. The East Side Savings Bank is one of these. I know of no safer place for money than in one of these Rochester, N. Y. Savings Banks.

Why Young People Leave The Farm.

Reply to Mr. Sanborn:—I have been reading your "Why Young People Leave the Farm." in Green's Fruit Grower.

I have often been disgusted with writers who give us credit for so little since as to leave the country for the pleasure and glitter of the city, and was glad that someone showed another side of the question.

Most young people go to the city to continue and advance in some trade they have become interested in, and to earn more than they could on the farm especially where there are several children.

I believe with you that every one should have an opportunity to work at that which most appeals to him or her.

From my acquaintance with farmers' families here in Connecticut, I believe it to be an exception where a boy is not allowed an education if he is willing to help himself.

I wonder if you are near Page County, Iowa where, I have read in the "World's Work," they are teaching practical things in the schools.

There are seasons of the year when all farm workers are overworked and few strong men seem to realize that a growing boy should not do as heavy work as they do. Boys do not often receive much wages but many of them have a horse to drive and always appear well dressed.

As for finding uncalled-for fault with a boy or girl I think that is in the individual for you will find it done everywhere.

You will also find that they talk "shop" as much in the city as they do on the farm.

The daughters of farmers here are as well or better dressed than the girls in the city of the same class. They are better educated, study music and drawing, read the best books and magazines. I have found this true from working with from thirty to fifty girls in New York and Bridgeport, Conn.

You speak of girls not being allowed to have company. I have never known a friend to be forbidden in the country but in the city girls are often forbidden to bring a friend into their home. Many a girl who earns good wages gives it to her mother and is scolded because she wants a new hat or suit out of her own earnings.

I am surprised that you think parents do not plan with and help their children. Those whom I know are anxious to help and proud of all their children do.

It seems but natural that they should be. I visited several farms near Port Huron in Michigan and wished to go farther through the west. I wonder if your farms are like those I saw there.

I conclude that you are leaving the farm, I wish you success whether you have gone or stay.—Subscriber.

Fine Cherry.

Mr. Chas. A. Green:—I am a new subscriber to your paper and enjoy reading it very much and find it of great value to me in a new field of work, that of starting a new orchard. Berry raising, in fact all small fruits, interest me the most.

I have a most delicious cherry here in my city garden which I have as yet been unable to find anyone to give a name for and be sure of it. I think it is a May Duke.

Will you please tell me what it is and tell me whether it is an early fruiter or not?—J. E. Richmond, Mich.

C. A. Green's Reply: The beautiful cherries you send look so much like the large English Morello that I would think it was that variety but Morello does not ripen with us so early as this, therefore your variety may be the May Duke. Whatever it is it is a very valuable cherry.

Queer Question.

Mr. Green:—Please let me know if men ever put red raspberries on the market picked with a short stem on them. I have a fine large berry, but crumbles unless left on bush until very ripe.—Mena, Ark.

C. A. Green's Reply: I have never heard of red raspberries being marketed with the hulls on after the manner in which strawberries are marketed. The question may be asked why should the raspberries not be marketed in this way? This is an interesting question.

If a shoot grows up from the root after a tree dies, is it wise to retain it or is it best to dig up the root and all?

Last year I planted over a hundred cherry trees, which I bought of you and about 15 of them died. Some have sent up shoots from the bottom.—E. L. P., Williston, Vt.

C. A. Green's Reply: If the shoots come up from below the surface of the ground, it is likely they are seedling shoots. But if the shoots spring out from the trunk six inches above the ground, it is likely that they will bear high grade fruit.

Mr. Green:—I am searching for information. I am a subscriber to your paper, the Fruit Grower, but do not see what I wish to learn there. Although all branches of gardening and farming are covered pretty well. I have a lawn tennis court in which grass and weeds are determined to thrive. Can you tell me of something to spread or sprinkle over the court that will kill the grass and weeds without doing permanent injury to the ground, as I may wish to plant it later. Also, one of my young pear trees was struck with a stone and a piece of bark knocked off. Is there something that can be put on the wound to induce the bark to grow on again. Please find stamped envelope for early reply. Thanking you for same.—D. Cole, N. J.

C. A. Green's Reply: A strong brine thrown over a heavy grass sod will destroy the grass. A heavy application of salt, say about one-half inch thick, spread over the entire surface of the ground would probably have the same effect, for the rains would wash it into the soil and

kill the grass and weeds. There are other chemicals that would destroy the grass but they might be more expensive than salt.

When the bark of a tree is bruised or partially torn off, it may be immediately replaced and held tightly in position by binding it with cloth and then with stout strings. Any substance like wet clay, fresh cow manure or mortar, applied after the fresh broken bark is held tightly in place would have a tendency to keep out the air and promote growth of the bark. But if the bark is allowed to become dry there is no hope that it will grow when put back into its original shape and tied there.

About Grapes.

Mr. Chas. A. Green, Editor:—1st. Aside from the Concord what variety of grape would you advise for planting?

2d. When is the better time for planting grapes, spring or fall?

3d. What age vine is best for planting for a quick growth? Thanking you in advance for answers to the above.—S. L. Buck, Pa.

C. A. Green's Reply: 1. Certain varieties of grapes, like varieties of other fruits do better in some localities than in others. I would advise planting Niagara and Delaware. Or, if you want an earlier variety, plant Moore's Early. Worden is earlier than Concord but is not a good shipping grape.

2. Grape vines do equally well planted in the fall or in the early spring. There is no great advantage in planting the grape in the fall except that fall is a season of more leisure than spring.

3. I have found that the size of the vine is not important, but that a moderate sized vine, whether one or two years old, succeeds as well or even better than a very large vine with remarkably long roots. A vineyardist would cut off the roots on a vine at planting, leaving them only six or eight inches long, believing that the vine would make better growth with these shortened roots than with long roots.

Where to Buy a Farm.

We are subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower and are delighted with that publication. It has inspired us with a desire to get back to Western New York where we can grow all kinds of fruit so bountifully. We are now in Northern Canada where we cannot grow all the desirable fruits. It is also our desire to engage in poultry keeping.

Where would you advise us to locate? We would like to escape the severe winters.—H. J. Hendrickson, Canada.

C. A. Green's Reply: I know of no place more desirable for a fruit grower than Western New York. Fruit growing is more certain if the farm is located within six or eight miles of the Lake Ontario shore. But if you must go where the winters are mild, you should go into Maryland or Delaware, but the soil there is not so fertile as in Western New York, so far as I know. There are splendid farm lands on the east shore of Chesapeake Bay, but you will not find there such schools, churches and social advantages as you will find in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York or other more northerly states. Do not buy any land until you have seen it and investigated it carefully and have employed a reliable lawyer to make a search for flaws in the title.

Do you advise the average fruit grower and farmer to thin the fruit on the trees of the apple, pear, peach and plum?—Geo. B. L.

Reply: Thinning fruit has been a common practice in the horticultural world for a long time but not until within the last 25 years or more has it been done extensively by large orchardists. Some of the leading peach growers of the eastern states and the peach, apple and pear growers of the Pacific Coast have done it with great profit. Indeed, if all the fruit set had been left to grow to maturity the fruit would have been so small that there would have been almost none fit for market in many cases. Prunes, plums and apricots are less often thinned but it pays to do it. There have been some carefully noted experiments made in thinning apples in the Eastern States and there was a published report on this subject made by the State Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. It may be obtainable and if so any who wish to be up to date should get and read it. There were trees and varieties that it did not pay to thin and others that were the reverse. In a general way it is safe to thin the fruit on any heavily laden tree.

The poorest poor long for some moments in a weary life, when they can know and feel that they have been themselves the fathers and dealers-out of some small blessings.—Wordsworth.

About Cherries.

Editor Chas. A. Green:—I have been a reader of your journal, *The Fruit Grower*, for nearly a year and find it highly instructive, useful and entertaining. It is magnificently edited and the spirit pervading its pages can not fail to arouse and stimulate to greater exertions all who read it.

I am interested in fruit culture and a lover of trees. I wish to ask your advice. In planting sweet cherry for two seasons, same has been attended with great loss. This is a wet or good season and same results as last, a dry.

They were well planted and cultivated all the while. Sour cherry no trouble, results good.

Also for two seasons in transplanting pear scions have had great loss. Chief trouble after three or more months many will die. The leaves, twigs and trunks become black, hard and dry, when tree is gone. Is this altogether in blight or not?

All that you can tell me through the next issue of journal will be greatly appreciated. Also the decay and some blister-like of lower trunks of large apple trees. In conclusion, dear editor, if you ever get in this county (Page) which contains the famous Luray caverns and ground external scenery and the like, I extend to you a cordial invitation to call on me, and will endeavor to entertain you as best I can.

Again thanking you most kindly for the desired information, I am,—Chas. E. Petefish, Va.

C. A. Green's Reply:—The sweet cherry is more difficult to transplant than the sour or pie cherry, but I have no difficulty whatever in transplanting all kinds of cherry trees. I have growing and fruiting in my garden a cull Windsor cherry tree. I found this tree thrown away as not good enough to be sold. It had been exposed to the air without covering for a long time and was well dried up. I planted it simply as an experiment. Experienced men told me that it would not grow. I cut off the ends of the roots, cut back the branches severely and planted it with great care in the garden in June, making the earth very firm about the roots and giving the tree cultivation. It soon leaved out and has made marvelous growth.

Some claim that a sweet cherry is not budded on the right stock. There is doubtless something in this. There are many things that might be done or might be neglected in planting a tree that would tend to cause it to perish after transplanting, such as placing manure, ashes or other material next to the roots or under the roots.

I do not understand your remarks about pear scions.

The attack on your apple trees would seem to be something like canker, which is a difficult disease to conquer, but the trouble may be caused by some other disease. I advise you to write your experience station at Blacksburg.

Blackberries.

Green's Fruit Grower:—Three or four years ago I set out some Eldorado Blackberry vines. Each year they have had a good vigorous growth, but have never blossomed nor fruited.

This year they are very large and healthy with not a sign of a blossom.

Can you tell me where the trouble is?—George A. Law, Conn.

C. A. Green's Reply: Blackberries are never grown on the new wood of the same season's growth. Therefore if the last season's canes were killed by frost last winter you will get no blossoms or berries from the new canes, no matter how vigorously they may grow this season. But if the old canes were not winter killed, I cannot see why they should not bear fruit.

Propagating Black Raspberries.

C. A. Green: Will you kindly advise me in *Fruit Grower* how to root black raspberries? Should this year's canes be used and at what time in summer ought they to be buried?

Also, is it possible to do anything now for Blue Damson plum trees which are in bad condition with San Jose scale? Leaves are turning yellow but still some new growth appearing in top of trees.—Mrs. M. H. S., Pa.

C. A. Green's Reply: When the canes of black cap raspberries get long enough to bend over and reach the earth, which usually occurs in July, the tips can be buried in the soil, nearly straight up and down, to a depth of three or four inches and held there by a stone and roots will be formed at the end of the tip and the result will be a new plant, which when rooted may be severed from the parent branch and transplanted.

2. Take a paint brush or old broom and go over the trunk and lower parts of the main branches of your plum tree with crude kerosene oil, much the same as

though you were going to paint the trunk of the tree. This will kill all of the scale so far as covered with the oil. Be careful not to get the oil on the leaves as it will kill the leaves. There is some danger in applying any oil to a tree but I would take my chances if the tree is seriously attacked with scale.

The winter treatment for scale is to spray the entire tree and all its branches with lime-sulphur mixture. It will be safe to apply the lime-sulphur now to the trunk and the lower parts of the branches without touching the leaves.

About Wood and Sap.

Green's Fruit Grower: I note with interest the query of E. G. Kinsell, concerning the formation of heartwood.

I send the following from "Carpentry," by Townsend, pages 4-5. It may add a little interest to the search for more light on that subject.—H. P. S., Kas.

The wood nearest the center or pith is considerably harder and darker than that which is on the outside near the bark, it is called the "heartwood," to distinguish it from the other which is called "sapwood." The reason why it is harder than the sapwood is because it is older and has been compressed more and more each year as the tree has increased in size and the pores have gradually become filled up.

The sapwood is soft and light colored and shows that it has been recently formed. The time required to transform the wood from sapwood into heartwood varies from nine to thirty-five years. According to the nature of the tree, and those which perform this hardening in the shortest time are usually the most durable.

The sap rises in the spring from the roots of the trees to the branches and

crazy to get credit at no matter what final cost. They want to ride in automobiles at high speed and often jump their bills for food, clothing and rent to enable them to live fast if it is without honor.

The orchard business will probably, adjust itself to the law of supply and demand, as in other lines of trade. Certainly there will soon be millions of barrels of apples to sell where now there are but few and this will affect the prices paid to the growers at least and it ought to the consumers as well. The planting must and will be guided by what the net results are to the growers.

Some Inquiries of Sergeant Skinner.

I cannot resist the temptation to ask a few questions: Why is it considered unwholesome to eat the flesh of crows, hawks, and similar animals? Yet hens are considered wholesome to eat and they live on very dirty food. I have known people to eat crows and skunks and relish them. How can an owl, hawk or crow be any more unwholesome than a hen? I have heard of persons eating rattlesnakes, but I prefer the owl, hawk and crow for my dessert.

One of the writers of *Green's Fruit Grower* tells what a present help in time of trouble the Creator is, that nothing is impossible to Him. I would like to inquire where was his help in the case of that grand freethinker Honest Old Abe? He was not shot as badly as I, for he was shot only once while I was shot five times during the Civil war. He had five thousand prayers and I had none, yet I am still alive today. How about the good Comrade Garfield, who went through the same ordeal as Lincoln, and that grand and

8 acres and I want to plant it to fruits. Cherries, plums, peaches, pears, currants, gooseberries, red, yellow and blackcaps, apples, grapes and strawberries. Can you give me a list of these fruits best suited for market purposes. I want to plant about two acres to start with and want apples, plums, peaches, pears, etc. between trees and rows cherries along fence, as they do best where they are undisturbed, and mulberries between the cherries to feed the birds. I enclose a rough sketch of the piece of land. I would be very thankful for any information you can give me.—Jos. Bevel, Jr., Ind.

C. A. Green's Reply: \$200 an acre is too high a price to pay for land for farming or fruit growing. There is no necessity of paying such a high price as plenty of good land can be bought in New York, Ohio, Pa., Mass. and many other states for \$100 an acre or less. Much depends upon the value of the buildings which are now expensive to erect.

I send you with my compliments my book, "How I Made the Old Farm Pay," telling of my personal experience.

The Best Strawberries

Chas. A. Green:—I am thinking of starting a small strawberry patch in my lot, which are the best kind? I will need about 200 hd. I think. You could tell me the best and the best time to put them out.—H. B. Sober, N. J.

C. A. Green's Reply: Corsican, Dunlap and Glen Mary have long been the favorite strawberries at *Green's Fruit Farm*. You can make no mistake in planting any of these varieties if they do as well with you as they do with us. Our foreman has originated a new variety called Sweetheart, which seems to be more productive and vigorous than any other of our varieties. The best time to plant strawberries is in the early spring. My advice is to plant in a small way, then to enlarge your plantation by plants of your own growing, as strawberry plants cannot be shipped so safely as trees.

We do not have sample copies to send of any publication. You can rely upon any paper we offer with ours as being a good publication, and we hope to receive your subscription.

The Old Raspberry Plantation.

I would like to ascertain the best way to handle red raspberry bushes which I find on my place—a large patch but sadly neglected by previous occupant.

How should I trim out the rows? Should I cut out all the old wood leaving this year's growth and should it be done this fall or next spring?

Kindly give the name of some practical book for a beginner on the culture of the Red Raspberry. There seems to have been a fair crop of pretty good berries although the growth of the bushes is very wild and tangled.—C. B. M., New York.

Editor *Green's Fruit Grower*: I have a patch or thicket of red raspberries of good size and flavor and I believe they will bear in paying quantities if handled right.

I came into possession of the place last fall. It is an old patch and has been rented for several years, the tenant mowing the shoots twice a year.

Last fall the patch showed a fair stand of shoots about 2 to 3 feet high. The severe winter killed the tips and these I cut back to live wood this spring but had no time to dig up sod and other small trees and weeds.

The young shoots have now grown 5 to 6 feet long and branching quite freely. Where the growth seemed too rank I have pinched back to cause more branching.

What I desire to do is to get this patch into rows if possible so I can cultivate properly.

Would it be a proper thing after cutting out the old canes to take up the young plants or shoots and plant elsewhere and then dig the ground over thoroughly and mulch with coarse horse manure?

I have taken *Green's Fruit Grower* for only about 6 months and while I find much of value in each issue, especially the July number, I do not remember having been this point treated.—C. G. Odell, Ill.

C. A. Green's Reply to both of above letters: It is difficult and sometimes unprofitable to try to rejuvenate an old raspberry plantation. If very old, it is best to cut off the patch and set out a new plantation elsewhere. In plowing and subduing the sod in an old plantation the roots are apt to be disturbed. For this and other reasons I have never known an old plantation to be made equal to a new plantation. Cut out the grass and weeds as quickly as possible. Cut out the old dead canes and give thorough cultivation thereafter. Applications of manure or fertilizer of any kind will be helpful.



Scene along the shore of Lake Ontario near Durand Park, Rochester, N. Y., which is composed of a wild looking tract with high hills and low valleys filled with little lakes or marshes, with well made roadways. This is one of the many beautiful parks which have made Rochester famous.

twigs, forming the leaves, and in the autumn it flows back again between the wood and the bark. Thus a new annual ring is formed."

Do you expect to see as extensive planting of orchards in the next five or ten years in this country as has occurred in the last five or ten years? Do you think there is danger of a surplus of fruits owing to the large planting of the last few years?—I. B. G.

Reply: It would be only a matter of dangerous conjecture to say what the next ten years will reveal in the way of orchard planting as compared with the last decade. Evidently, there has been and is yet an orchard planting fever abroad in America, Canada included. Doubtless there is need of far more apples, and other fruits in some degree, than we now have in the markets, but what will be the limit of profit to the growers is unknown. The consumers are having to pay too much for fruit. If they could get it cheaper they could afford and would buy more of it than they can as things are now. The retail dealers are largely to blame, because there are too many of them and they want too big margins on what they sell. The growers and consumer are too far apart. They have too many hungry people between them, who are largely useless middlemen. But they are not altogether to blame for the high cost of living. The credit system and the fatal habit of spending the wages before they are earned are far too common. This system often breaks up the grocer and spoils the customer.

There seems to be no way to check this ruinous method except to get the growers and consumers in close touch at some kind of markets that give no chance for the middlemen to shave off their big slice. Maybe the consumers would finally see the benefit of paying cash with the least possible rake-off between them and the producers. But our city people seem

noble Comrade McKinley? The great Creator did not seem to notice these noble men, the best comrades that ever lived. I know we read He has great care for sparrows and time to count the hairs of my head.

C. A. Green's Reply: We cannot expect to understand the plans of the Creator, to whom a thousand years is but a day. How do we know that it is not better to die than to live. Yes we are surrounded by mystery. Faith in God will accomplish much.

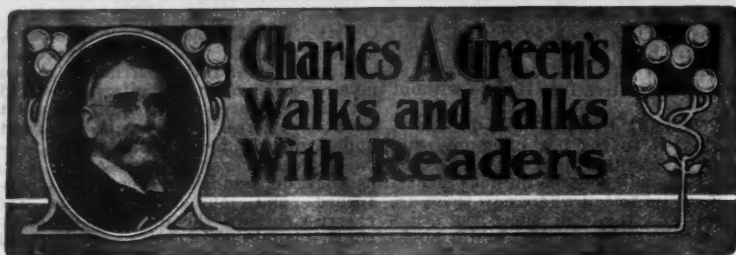
Is it advisable and profitable to bag grapes for home use or in large vineyards, and if so, what are the benefits?—R. M. B.

Reply: Bagging grapes has long been tested and found to be very effectual in preserving them from rot and the depredations of birds and insects. On many places, such as village lots and small farms near towns where English sparrows or other birds are destructive to grapes and other fruits this is a rather cheap and secure preventive of injury from them. It also keeps out the troublesome insects and the germs of fungus diseases if the bags are put on in time, which must be soon after the fruit is well set. In large vineyards, where grapes are grown for ordinary market purposes it has been found that there is not enough net profit to pay for the extra expense, at least not in many cases. Ordinary paper bags of the 1 and 2 pound sizes are those commonly used.

Price for Land for Fruit Growing.

Mr. Chas. Green:—I just wish to ask your advice about a few things:

Firstly—Would you consider \$200 an acre for good fruit and garden land about half mile from a small town and seven miles from a large city on a good main gravel road and near an interurban stop? The land is nearly level and slopes slightly to the south. The piece contains about



Charles A. Green's Walks and Talks With Readers

"Think nothing done while aught remains to do" said Napoleon.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1912

Money Lost in Experience with a Tree Agent.

A subscriber at Rensselaer, Ind., writes Green's Fruit Grower that a tree agent, claiming to represent a nursery company established at Troy, Ohio, secured from him an order for trees, etc., amounting to \$115.00, on the following terms:

The buyer was to make a small payment on the spot and the balance of the bill was to be paid at different dates; and the buyer gave the tree agent his note for the entire sum. It was part of the agreement that the trees should not be paid for until they had been planted and had given evidence of growth and productiveness.

It appears that this subscriber did not realize that when he gave his note for the trees he was in fact paying for them. The agent immediately went to our subscriber's banker, he says, and sold the note. The buyer of these trees feels that he has been imposed upon and cautions the public from making such a contract as he did or in giving notes to agents in payment of trees, plants and vines.

How to Treat Old Bearing Currant Bushes to Renew Their Life and Vigor.

Mrs. E. L. Benedict of Wisconsin, asks the above question, to which C. A. Green replies as follows:

When newly planted currant bushes first begin to fruit, the berries are large and the fruit stems are long, the fruit is easily picked and presents a fine appearance in market. After the currant bushes have borne four or five crops, since the shoots in most cases have not been renewed by annual pruning and thinning, the currants grow smaller and the stems shorter. In such cases the vigor of the bushes can be renewed by cutting back all canes close to the ground in the fall or winter, at which time the grounds should be carefully cultivated, all grass and weeds removed and fertilizers of some kind should be applied freely. When the new canes come up the next spring only three or four of the most vigorous canes should be allowed to develop and these should be nipped back when they are about two feet high. By this method an old currant plantation may be renewed. But if each year of fruiting a portion of the old bearing wood is removed and new fruit bearing canes allowed to form and the number of fruiting canes restricted to three or four, the plantation would not need to be so seriously dealt with as I have indicated above.

Association with Corrupt Hire Men.

I have vivid recollections of the men that my father hired on the farm when I was a boy. Some of these men were devoted Christians, prayerful and conscientious, men of high character, ability and purpose. Others were low characters who seemed best satisfied with themselves when they were swearing or making suggestively indecent remarks or telling smutty stories. I recollect many days where from six to eight men would be working side by side planting corn, or hoeing corn and potatoes, husking corn, or other similar work, where the remarks of one man would be heard by all. Here was a good opportunity to study character. While some of these men were, as I have stated, of high character, I cannot remember an instance where the corrupt men were chided for swearing or unclean talk. The influence of hired men of low character over the farmer's boys who may be working with them or associating with them constantly must have its effect in many instances, though I concede that a boy with naturally good intentions and inheriting a good moral character from his father and mother, is pretty hard to corrupt.

My suggestion is that readers of Green's Fruit Grower inquire particularly into the character of their hired men before engaging them. It is not sufficient that a man should be strong and competent. He should be clean-mouthed and respectable. I will go farther and say that this clean man should receive better wages on account of his respectability.

How to Keep Hired Men.

Treat them well. I do not mean by this that the men should not be criticised

for mistakes made. I believe that the men should realize they have a master and the master should be a teacher, and the men working under a good teacher should be more efficient each year, and should be glad that they are working for competent men who are able to instruct.

Don't be constantly finding fault with your men. No one can have authority who is all the time complaining or finding fault. But when you do complain, when you have occasion to find fault, do it in such a way that it will be remembered.

You cannot expect to keep the best men on the farm if they are only employed eight months of the year.

Do not make it necessary for your men to walk a long distance in getting to your farm each day and in returning at night. A man has only a certain amount of strength to expend and this strength spent in walking to and fro is a loss to you, the employer.

Build inexpensive, but comfortable cottage houses in a group on your farm somewhere, not necessarily along the highway. Give your men a good liberal

expect marvelous profits from fruit growing. On the other hand I have cautioned my friends and readers not to expect extravagant profits from anything that can be produced from the soil. At the present time there are many who are leading others to plant fruit with the hope and expectation of receiving larger rewards than they will ever get. This is unfortunate, for it is better to expect too little in the way of profit than to expect too much.

My thought at this moment is that it is not only possible for those who own farms in this country to increase their crops one per cent., but that it is possible for them to double the yield of their farms. I confidently expect to see the fertile farms of this great country in the near future yielding twice the amount of fruit or grain or vegetables per acre that they do at the present day.

The Quince And Quince Culture.

In the rush of a large orchard of apple, peach and cherry, the modest quince is liable to be overlooked. By and by there will be hurrying to and fro in the market places for those who love quinces, and the market will be found to be poorly supplied with this delicious, beautiful and highly flavored fruit.

Not enough quinces are being planted in this country. I say this for I am in a position to know. There are nearly five hundred apple and peach trees planted to one quince tree, which is far out of proportion. In this country where everyone is so active and so watchful, ready to plunge headlong into one thing or another, we are apt to neglect certain things, and among these the planting of the quince.

It is not likely that the reader will plant fifty or one hundred acres of quince trees, though he might be induced to plant an apple or peach orchard of that size if



A view along the driveway in Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., near C. A. Green's home, giving a glimpse of the pinetum where are growing specimens of almost every evergreen tree known.

garden patch and make them feel at home on your premises.

Make your men feel that you are in sympathy with them and with their misfortunes. If a hired man gets an idea that you are tricky and trying to get the start of him in a business deal, or that you do not care whether he enjoys life or not, you cannot get the best work from that man.

Bigger Crops and More Profit is the Slogan of Green's Fruit Grower.

I am told on good authority that if the yield of the cereal crops of this country could be increased by one per cent. this would add to the wealth of the country ten million dollars a year.

The question is, has Green's Fruit Grower, or can Green's Fruit Grower, circulating as it does in 125,000 homes, increase the yield of these crops one per cent. by urging its readers to adopt needed reforms, such as to give better cultivation, to use better seed, to be less wasteful in harvesting, to be more saving of manures, to invest more money in commercial fertilizers, to use better machinery, to give the machinery better housing and attention to repairs, cause an increase of one per cent. in the yield of the crops of this country?

If Green's Fruit Grower can bring about this result, and I believe it can, this publication will add ten million dollars to the wealth of the United States.

While I am a modest man I see no reason why I should not claim credit for the work I have done as editor and publisher during over thirty years of my life. It is my belief that Green's Fruit Grower has added millions of dollars to the wealth of this country by inducing the readers of Green's Fruit Grower to plant berry fields, vineyards and orchards. For many years I have been sure that the wise and judicious planting of these fruits is the most profitable method of occupying the soil. Now it is universally conceded that this was true and is true. I have not encouraged my readers to depend on or

he had the necessary money and ability, but the reader could plant an acre of quince trees and this acre, if the land were well located and well cared for, might prove a profitable acre on almost any man's farm.

But the quince is more particularly a garden fruit than an orchard fruit. The tree is a beautiful adjunct to any home garden and no such garden is complete without a few quince bushes or trees. You see I hardly know whether to call it a tree or a bush. Some orchardists train the quince to a single trunk like a tree. I have seen quince trees almost as large as bearing apple trees, but it is questionable whether it is desirable to confine the quince to one stalk or trunk, for if the borers destroy that one trunk the tree is apt to perish. I am therefore not disappointed when I see the quince grown in the form of a bush, with three or four branches starting out at the ground, and a beautiful bush it makes when in blossom or when bearing its golden-hued fruit, which remains so long a thing of beauty on the trees.

Does not the wind blow off the quinces? No, I never knew many quinces to be blown upon the ground even when the fall hurricane comes. The reason for this is that each quince is firmly attached to the tip end of a branch and not simply to a fruit stem as are the apple and pear. Therefore before the wind can blow off a quince it must break the twig instead of simply dislodging a fruit stem. This is a desirable feature of the quince, which remains a thing of beauty during a month or more of late summer.

I wonder that my friend Burbank, or some other public-spirited man, does not produce a quince that will be eatable out of hand like a peach or pear. As now known the quince is so intensely highly flavored and its flesh is so firm no one would think of plucking a few quinces and eating them in a brief walk through the fields, or if he did, he would probably have stomach cramps before he arrived home again. But we would all like a pear or

apple or peach with a quince flavor, therefore let the originator of new fruits give us a quince that can be eaten before being cooked and he will be given a handsome prize as his reward.

This reminds me that I should say something about varieties. I do not think the originators of new fruits have paid much attention to new varieties of quince, for if they had I should have heard more about their experiments. It is doubtful if the good old orange quince has been greatly improved upon by any newer varieties. There are later varieties of the quince, and possibly some a few larger, but none of better quality and none of more beautiful yellow color than the old orange quince.

The quince is not quite so hardy as the average apple or pear, but it succeeds well in most localities where the apple and pear can be grown. It is not so tender in bud or branch as in the root, therefore if you would succeed with quinces do not fail to mulch the ground by covering the soil so far as the roots extend with a layer of hay, straw or strawy litter before the severity of winter begins.

Box—The Standard Package of the 1912 Apple Show.

The Indiana Apple Show Commission as decided on the standard apple box as the official package for the 1912 Show which is to be held in Indianapolis November 13-19. This package is best adapted to fancy fruit and makes a much better showing than does the old fashioned barrel. The standard apple box is 18 inches long, 11½ inches wide and 10½ inches deep—all inside measurements. It will contain, when properly packed, 2,176 cubic inches or 26 cubic inches more than one bushel. Prof. C. G. Woodbury, Secretary of the Show says: "Great care should be exercised by the orchardist when buying shipping packages. Every box should be of standard size and made of good, first-class material. The ends should be ¾ inches thick and all of one piece. The sides should also be cut from one piece and are ¾ inches in thickness. The tops and bottoms should be in two pieces and should be only ¼ inch in thickness. The tops and bottoms are held in place by narrow cleats nailed across either end. Boxes made of such material are light, attractive and yet sufficiently strong to bear shipping. The solid sides hold the fruit firm and prevents slipping in the pack. The thinner tops and bottoms give and act as a spring which tends to always keep the apples tightly held in place. Boxes should always be laid on the side so as to prevent any injury to fruit in the bulge."

New Fruit Insect.

The Mediterranean fruit fly, which is now firmly established in Hawaii and which is a serious menace to the California horticultural industry, was a subject of much discussion. It was the sense of the convention that a strict quarantine be maintained all along the Pacific Coast and assisting toward that end the following recommendations of a committee were unanimously adopted, says Cal. Fruit Grower Reporter.

Your committee, realizing the gravity of this question, and after mature deliberation, and consultation with persons well informed and other persons interested, recommend and report as follows:

First. That the force in the quarantine department at San Francisco be increased, and that all unprotected ports of entry into California be adequately covered.

Second. That a request be made of the state governments of Oregon and Washington to take such action as will prevent the entrance of the Mediterranean fly through ports within their jurisdiction.

Third. That we believe that the continued shipments of bananas and pineapples to Pacific Coast ports may be done safely, provided however, that such shipments are closely inspected and only such fruit is shipped as is not subject to attack from the fly.

No ripe, split, bruised or blemished bananas should be shipped, but only sound, green fruit of a kind in which none of the indications of fly life have been found.

If rigid instructions are enforced by the island shippers or the territorial government, we believe that bananas and pineapples should still be permitted to be shipped to the coast.

However, should indications of infection be found on shipments arriving on the coast, we would then recommend a serious consideration of a complete quarantine.

Lay Good Sized Eggs.

Hens that produce not only a goodly number of eggs, but eggs of moderately large size, (eggs weighing two ounces each on an average) are Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, Minorcas and some strains of Leghorns.

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—Rochester Herald.

The Care of The Farmer's Feet.

There few men who travel more miles during the year on foot than the farmer, the farmer's sons or hired men. Some think that the soldier, the policeman or the trapper walk more than the farmer but this may be doubted. Much attention is given to the feet of the soldier and the shoes he wears, which are considered important affairs, but whoever has thought of advising the farmer about the care of his feet or about his feet covering.

I was born and brought up on a farm and know what it is to follow the plow or the cultivator day in and day out for weeks or months. I have followed the harrow day after day in clouds of dust, tramping ten to fifteen miles a day over the heated soil, the worst possible walking on earth. The walking of the soldier is far better than this walking over soft yet somewhat lumpy and stony soil, following the harrow or cultivator. When night comes after a toil like this, if the farmer's feet are in prime condition they must be a marvel of endurance.

The question is what shall a farmer do with his feet when he comes in from a day's work such as I have described. Surely he will bathe the entire body, but the feet should above all be bathed every day. Clean feet in a broad sense mean healthy feet.

There are powders offered for sale called Foot Easies, but almost any borated powders, which are composed mostly of chalk, rubbed over the feet and between the toes after bathing or sprinkled in the shoes in the morning when putting them on will be found healthful.

At this age of the world shoes are made of every conceivable shape. One should avoid any shoe that has pointed or narrow toes, for if you will examine your foot and measure it, you will find that the widest point is near the toes. In most shoes the toes of the foot are pressed together and have calloused spots or patches. If these are not attended to they will give great pain. These calloused spots are generally known as corns, but in fact they are not corns. These calloused spots can be removed by soaking the feet a long time in hot water until the calloused spot is softened, when it may be rubbed off with a knife, but you should be careful not to puncture the inner layer of the skin or you may have a very sore toe. After the hard skin has been removed a sticking plaster may be made of a circular patch of soft chamois skin fastened to the toe by a sticking salve. At most drug stores you can find prepared patches similar to the above already to be heated and applied to the calloused spot. Ask for zinc oxide plaster.

I have known people to neglect their feet until they were seriously crippled. There are many people that should consult a chiropodist or foot specialist. In growing nails and some neglected callouses and corns require the attention of such a specialist. If neglected for a long time the feet will get in such a condition that no kind of shoe can be worn with comfort.

The stocking should fit the foot and not be too small or too large. Shoes that are too large are almost as bad as those that are not large enough, but not quite. During warm weather stockings soon become filled with sweat and dust, therefore they should be changed every day. —C. A. Green.

"No man ought to be asked to work more than eight hours a day," said the reformer. "Look here," replied Farmer Cornosell, "of course, you're entitled to your opinion, but you mustn't come around us farmers in the busy season with a proposition to make every day a half holiday-day." —Washington Star.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Publishers

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Entered at Rochester (N. Y.) Post Office as second class mail matter.

EDITORIAL.

Union and non-union men hate each other as cordially as infidels and Christians; but infidels and Christians get along better.

Mexico is really of great use to the United States; it is trying a lot of experiments, and we may adopt or reject them, as they succeed or fail.

A revolution will not raise corn to feed the hungry, but it will take many workers out of the cornfields and give them opportunity to shoot other corn raisers.

To clean oilcloth wash with warm milk. Once in six months scour with hot soap-suds, dry thoroughly and apply a coat of varnish. Treated this way it will last as long again.

I received a long letter to-day apparently written for no other reason than to use the word "concept," which the writer had probably only lately discovered. Another word I very much dislike is "cosmic."

When you read a continued story in which a lord marries a poor girl, and a good deal is made of an old silver teapot in the girl's family, that's a sign of a happy ending in which the bride will turn out a countess.

Practically all managers of big institutions in this country have grown up from the ranks. Show me a business managed by a man appointed solely because he inherited wealth and I'll show you a business steadily losing to its rivals.

Shade trees will be planted along the routes of improved highways, if plans of the New York State Highway Commission are carried out. The commission has purchased 150,000 red oak seedling and a quantity of poplars for the purpose. It is intended to set out some of the poplars this year. The red oaks will not be planted until next year. According to announcement made from Albany some of the trees are to be used in Oneida county, but none of the first planting will be in Onondaga.

Nursery Stock Values.

The three ranking states in value of products in 1909 were New York \$2,751,000 California \$2,213,000, and Texas \$1,253,000. The standing in 1899 was New York, Iowa, and Illinois. An increase in the value of nursery products was reported from every state, except Maine, Vermont, Virginia, South Carolina, and the District of Columbia. The gains in all three states of the Pacific division were especially remarkable, more particularly in Washington where the value in 1909 was almost twenty times as great as that of 1899.

A Philosopher's Best Thought.—Darwin was one of the great thinkers of the world. He said: "I have always maintained that with the exception of fools men do not differ much in intellect. It is only in zeal and hard work that men differ so greatly, but I think this is eventually an important difference."

There are men of rare intelligence, who are highly educated, who accomplish little or nothing of importance simply for the reason that they are lacking in zeal and in capacity for hard work. It has been said that genius is simply a faculty or willingness to work without ceasing. The man, no matter how intelligent he may be, who starts out in life with the intention of having a good time, and of

putting off the period of work, is lacking in zeal and is liable to become a drone in the hive. Zeal and enthusiasm are similar. Without zeal and enthusiasm we cannot accomplish much of the world's work.

Is Your Land Ready For Rain?—Farmers in the rainless sections of this country can teach Eastern farmers something about making the most of dry seasons or of such few showers as happen to fall. How few Eastern farmers there are who ask themselves this question, "Are my fields in the best condition for absorbing a shower of rain when it comes?" But this is a question that the farmer would ask where rains are far less frequent than in the Eastern states.

If rain falls upon a hard surface such as a roadway or an old pasture or meadow on clayey soil, the water is inclined to slide over the surface and disappear in the surface ditches. But if rain falls upon a cultivated field it is more inclined to be absorbed by the soil.

Wages Here and Elsewhere.—We hear of numerous strikes all over this prosperous country. Laborers appear to be discontented and dissatisfied with the wages they are receiving. I am in favor of good wages. I like to see the laborer getting all that he is entitled to, but it would seem that the more wages people get the more dissatisfied they become, for in this country higher wages are paid than in any other part of the world. The wages in the United States are far higher than they are in Europe. The lowest wages are paid in India and China. In China the laborer works from six a. m. to eleven p. m., working seven days in the week without rest on Sunday. The wages received by the Chinese, at least in some industries, are seven cents per day. When we talk about starvation wages we certainly cannot have in mind the wages paid in the United States.

How a Mastodon Steak Tastes.

"How would you like to have a steak fifty or a hundred thousand years old served to you?" asks James Oliver Curwood, author of the recently published novel "Flower of the North." Mr. Curwood tells how in one of his Northern trips he came across some Indians who had discovered the carcass of a mastodon, exposed by the falling of a frozen river cliff. "The flesh," says Mr. Curwood, "was of a deep red or mahogany color, and I dined on a steak an inch and a half thick. My first taste of the flesh sent me back, I suppose, fifty thousand years or more. The flavor of the meat was old—not unpleasant—but simply old and dry. That it had lost none of its life-sustaining elements during those hundreds of centuries of 'cold storage' was shown by the fact that the dogs thrived upon it."

Why Some Trees Grow Better Than Others.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—The reputation of a nursery is not easily secured but may be easily injured. It requires many years for a nurseryman to build up a reputation. There are many people who do not know why they patronize one nurseryman in preference to another but there are valid reasons for a preference.

There are men who are careful and painstaking in everything they do. They are anxious for the welfare of every plant vine or tree which they handle and you must remember that every item is a living creation and that it is something like

a fish out of water. Every plant, tree and vine must be handled with a proper understanding of its vitality and needs. There are nurserymen whose only anxiety is to dispose of the trees without regard of their condition when sold or to the exposure the trees have received at their hands.

Trees must be handled in vast quantities at seasons of the year when frosts are impending. There is constant danger that trees may be injured by frosts either in transferring from the packing house to cars or from the fields where they are dug to the packing cellar. The day may be fine when a large gang of men are sent several miles to a distant field to dig trees but in a few hours the weather may change and the thermometer may indicate the freezing point. Some nurserymen pay no attention to these changes of temperature or to the peril of the trees, while another nurseryman may at considerable loss stop digging and heel his trees in where they are, whereas the careless nurseryman will throw them upon his wagon and expose the trees to frosts on a long drive through the country to save expense.

Every move, every act on the part of the nurseryman from the time a little seedling is planted in the ground until years after when it is dug and stored in a packing house is important as regards the welfare of trees.

Then comes the question of winter storage. There are many ways of storing trees over winter in packing houses. Some nurserymen allow them to freeze solid in the packing house and remain so all winter. Sometimes these frozen trees come out in good shape and sometimes for some unknown reason the trees will be weakened in vitality, and sometimes destroyed entirely. The fact that the trees may be frozen and the roots dead does not deter some nurserymen from selling those trees to the unsuspecting planter.

Then comes the grading of trees. You may write to several nurserymen and get prices for trees and plants and assume that one nurseryman will grade the same as another, whereas one man's grading may give you trees or vines worth twice as much as another man's grading. You know how it is in grading sheep, swine or horses. If you leave the quality to the seller you are not always sure of getting that which you expect unless the seller has an established reputation.

Later comes the question are the trees, plants and vines true to name. The honest nurseryman will lose orders by announcing that he cannot supply every one of the many items called for. The unscrupulous nurseryman will say that he has everything asked for though he may not have half the varieties that the honest nurseryman has.

Then lastly we must consider the packing, boxing and getting ready for shipment, often for long distances. At this work are required expert men. The careless purchaser may assume that one nurseryman packs the same as another, while in fact there is cheap packing, unsafe packing, and safe expensive packing with proper materials, with enough moisture but no excessive moisture which enables the trees to safely endure a long journey.—Old Nurseryman.

WELL PEOPLE TOO

Wise Doctor Gives Postum to Convalescents.

A wise doctor tries to give nature its best chance by saving the little strength of the already exhausted patient, and building up wasted energy with simple but powerful nourishment.

"Five years ago," writes a doctor, "I commenced to use Postum in my own family instead of coffee." (It's a well-known fact that tea is just as injurious as coffee because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.) "I was so well pleased with the results that I had two grocers place it in stock, guaranteeing its sale."

"I then commenced to recommend it to my patients in place of coffee, as a nutritious beverage. The consequence is, every store in town is now selling it, as it has become a household necessity in many homes."

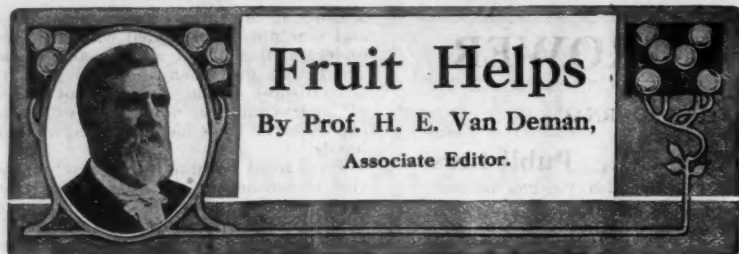
"I'm sure I prescribe Postum as often as any one remedy in the Materia Medica—in almost every case of indigestion and nervousness I treat, and with the best results."

"When I once introduce it into a family, it is quite sure to remain. I shall continue to use it and prescribe it in families where I practice."

"In convalescence from pneumonia, typhoid fever and other cases I give it as a liquid, easily absorbed diet. You may use my letter as a reference any way you may see fit." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



Fruit Helps

By Prof. H. E. Van Deman,
Associate Editor.

The South for Homes and Business.

I am still being stormed with inquiries about the South, and Florida lands in particular, and the suitability of that region for homes for northern people. I have been very severely criticized by some of the Florida people for what I have said in answer to some of the questions about their state. One man in the north wrote me asking about growing berries and grapes in particular, and about general farming and was so determined that he would do things about as he did them north that I discouraged him about trying to do so, by a private letter to him, which, by accident, got into the editorial envelope and was published along with part of his letter, which I regret very much. He is the only one that I have ever positively advised not to buy southern land, and I did this because I thought he would fail and become discouraged and dissatisfied. This published reply has brought a storm of indignation on me.

Strawberries and rarely dewberries do very well in some parts of Florida, but no other kinds that I know of. The varieties of the southern or Rotundifolia species of grapes flourish in the northern section, but the ordinary grapes of commerce are not well suited with the soils and climates of any part of Florida, so far as I know. I hope I am mistaken in this. The nearest approach to it that I have seen or heard of is with Concord, Niagara, etc., in northern Florida, under high culture and with abundant fertilizing of the soil. At Miami on the old Fort Dallas grounds, I saw an old vine of the Vinifera species that was apparently flourishing, but I was told it bore but few grapes. The climate is too tropical there. Grapes delight in a clay loam and need more winter than there is in Florida, except the Scuppernon, James and other kinds of that class, which bear abundantly when well fed, from Southern Virginia to the Gulf of Mexico and are not subject to rot, mildew or flyoxero, as the others are.

For citrus fruits, pineapple and many other tender fruits, Florida is splendidly adapted and no better oranges, pomeloes and other kinds are grown or eaten anywhere, and when I answered the inquirers mentioned, I had no thought of these fruits or the parts of the state in which they flourish, but of Western Florida, "about Pensacola" where the inquirers wanted to locate, and that is why my answer was not understood by others and appeared unfair to the state at large, which on the outside it did so appear. What we say and write privately would often be very unsuitable for the public as it was in this case, and which was not intended. Northern and Western Florida have their own pomological adaptations and among them are the fig, the South China type of peaches, some of the American plums, the loquat, persimmon, and the pecan. Many vegetables flourish all over the state and some are grown very extensively in certain sections, commercially; potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce, celery, beans, eggplant and melons being the principal kinds. All these crops require heavy applications of fertilizers, as do the fruits, and in this he's much of the expense of growing them. I have seen some land in the hardwood hammocks that appeared to me as if it would produce good crops without fertilizing and in one case, I was told by local people it would do so. But on all land that is naturally covered with pine trees fertilizers are needed from the start, whether it is north or south, except on the Pacific Coast, where the volcanic ash and rotten granite soils are much more fertile than the pine land soils of the east. In eastern Virginia, where I lived for several years and where oak, gum and some other trees were mixed with the pine, it was necessary to fertilize the virgin soil in the clearings to grow profitable crops of corn or anything else. This seemed very strange to me, for I had always seen big crops grow in new land in Ohio, Michigan, Kansas and everywhere that I had farmed or observed others doing it. The fact is, that such soils as naturally sustains a growth of pine do not have much potash and phosphorous in them and this class of vegetation does not demand them, as the analysis of the ashes proves. Very sandy soils do not have the necessary elements in them to grow hardwood timber, as the clay soils do, and that is why the pines flourish best and almost monopolize the sandy areas. Where the clay and sand are mixed the natural trees are mixed and as the proportion of natural fertility in-

creases with the hardwood. This is quite a safe guide to anyone looking for fertile soils. The bigger the timber the better the soil, whether it be pine or hardwoods. I once inspected a large tract of land in Manatee County, Florida, for a firm in New York City and another much larger one in Southern Georgia for the heirs of one of the great millionaires, and I took with me some of the best local judges of land. We all saw and agreed that where the larger trees grew there was a mixture of clay or an understratum of it and that this indicated the better soil and opportunities for growing fruits and other crops, and so my reports were made. Those who have been used to the rich virgin soils of the northern states can be deceived in the quality of lands that are not familiar to them. They are apt to think that the darker the soil the richer it is and this is true to a considerable extent. This is one way in which some of the Everglade promoters take advantage of some people, because the black, mucky soil certainly looks wonderfully rich. It is humus or decayed vegetation that constitutes almost the entire surface deposit, which is underlain with sand, stone and in places marl. It is generally rich in nitrogen, as all



humus is, and some things will grow in it splendidly, but it lacks potash and phosphorus, principally, which are found in clay soils and they must be added to obtain good crops of such things as the world wants, and grains in particular. Fruits and vegetables are far less requiring in their needs and are largely composed of water and nitrogenous matter. But if a reasonable proportion of clay or even sand was mixed with this Everglade muck the soil would have the productive and relative qualities of the northern soils. And where the sand is mixed with the muck, as it is in some places that I have seen along the edges of the Everglades and elsewhere in Florida and in other southern states, the soil is very tractable and can be made productive at reasonable expense. This is true of the Gulf Coast from Florida to New Orleans, where an entirely different soil is met, being the alluvial deposit of the Mississippi river, which is clay of the stickiest character and very fertile.

As to the suitability of this southern region for homes for northern people, it may be candidly said that it is favorable in several ways. The climate is delightful, especially in winter time. There is an absence of the terrible cold, which is gratifying in the extreme to many people. There are some terrific storms along the Gulf Coast occasionally, which do considerable damage but they are not very frequent nor do they often affect large areas. The soil is easy to work and immediately after rains. Many things can be grown in abundance that are luxuries in the north. Fresh vegetables can be had the year round and many fruits peculiar to the southern climate. Near the streams and salt water there are fishes of many kinds and oysters, crabs and all such things as belong in the water. But there will be some things missed. All the flour and meal must be brought from the north and much of the grain, especially oats and corn and much of the hay. Some grains will grow fairly well and there is no good excuse for buying much or any hay, if the

right forage crops are grown, which is far too rarely attempted. Cow peas, velvet beans, kudzu, and lespedeza will grow there luxuriantly and all these are rich in food value. Bermuda and Johnson grass make durable and nutritious pasturage. There are some valuable wild grasses. Poultry and bees can be kept profitable with good management. School privileges and society are whatever they are made to be. In some sections they are good while though the reverse is the more common rule under native conditions. Sending things to the northern markets and commission charges take off a good share of the profits from produce, could it be sold nearer home.

The Louisiana and Texas coasts have an entirely different class of soils and so is the climate different. The land is tough and sticky when wet and when dry it can scarcely be stirred. It cracks terribly when very dry and needs the best of tillage to keep it in order. Weeds grow as well as the crops and there are plenty of them to engage the time and labor of the grower. But there will be little or no expense for fertilizers, although almost any soil may be benefited by manuring it judiciously. The violent changes of climate are quite uncomfortable and sometimes seriously injure the early vegetable crops and the fruit trees as well. All the good things are not in one place nor the bad ones either.

To those who wish to go south to escape the discomforts of a severely cold climate or for any other reason, I would say, first go and look, and do not be hasty about it. Take the advice of disinterested people and at least counsel with citizens of the locality where you wish to live, who have been successful. They may show you the way to do the same. I want to see the whole south prosper and have directed many settlers to Florida and other southern states for homes and for business.—H. E. Van Deman.

The Old, Old Grafting and Budding Question.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—There are some things that are difficult of solution in connection with plant and tree growth. Some of these perplexing questions may never be definitely settled.

Here is the problem. Some one introduces the Crawford Early peach. Buds of the original tree of Crawford Early are distributed through the country and year after year are placed in small seedling stocks and additional trees are produced. Buds from these young trees the next year, are placed in other seedlings and this process is continued for fifty or one hundred years, or until that variety is superseded by another variety, or until it decreases in size and productiveness or becomes weak, diseased, and perishes.

It is claimed by some that by this process of propagation, if I am propagating the Crawford peach today I am using a part of that old original tree that was discovered say fifty years ago, since I have continually taken buds from trees that were produced by the buds or wood that came directly or indirectly from the parent tree, and it cannot be expected that parts of this original tree will continue to live forever, but that these parts, the buds and the wood connected therewith, are all parts of the original tree and must sooner or later perish.

On the other hand, there are men who claim that the buds of the Crawford peach used in propagating this year are not in fact parts of the buds of the original tree, but this argument hardly holds good and needs strong defense to be persuasive to the thoughtful minded. But if this continual use of buds of the original Crawford peach tree, or any other variety, were to live forever, or have the capacity to live forever it would have eternal life, and this we know no plant, tree or other living creature possesses. But we do know that varieties after many years seem to decline in productiveness, or become susceptible to the attack of diseases, or for one reason or another pass away and disappear. Here is evidence leading toward the thought that the continuous use of the buds of the Crawford peach are in fact continuing the life of the original tree and this continued life cannot be continued forever. Here is certainly food for thought.—Subscriber.

Comments by Prof. Van Deman:—But the fact is, that the Crawford peaches produced today on trees that may be removed from the original tree through more than 50 generations are as good and as true to the old type as they ever were. I do not believe that the stock degenerates by propagation from trees that are young

and have never borne fruit. My experience does not prove it to be so. The life may not be "eternal," but it is the same in this age as in the past. Propagating by budding and grafting is simply dividing the original tree.

Spraying the Underside of Leaves.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—When fruit growers are advised to spray certain trees or vines, the question is seldom discussed as to which side of the leaves are to be sprayed, it being generally supposed that if the spray falls upon the top or upper part of the leaf that is sufficient, but in some cases, and especially that of fungus growth, it is only the spray material that reaches the under part of the leaf which is effective, for the fungus germs make their entrance from the under side of the leaf and not from the upper side.

Thus we reply to the reader who asks about spraying grape vines for attacks of fungus, that his spray must reach the under side of the leaf in order to be at all effective. One might just as well not spray at all as to throw the spray on the upper part of the leaves.

There are some insects which are cunning enough to attack the under part of leaves, finding that the safest and the most easily punctured. The little white fly, called the thrip, which sometimes infests grape vines, more often feeds on the under side of the leaf, therefore is seldom reached by any spray. The remedy for the thrip has been to besmear a large surface of cloth or wood with some sticky substance, then beat the vines gently, whereupon the thrip flies will come forth and get stuck in the gluey substance and perish.—I. B. J., N. Y.

Remarks by Prof. Van Deman:—No, I do not think that the entrance of fungus diseases is from the under side of leaves very often. The spores fall rather than rise. And the under side of most leaves are provided with hairs that protect the really under surface from contact with the spores. They do lodge on the upper or smooth surface in nearly all cases.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman:—I write this to ask whether it is your opinion that a copyrighted name for fruit gives the owner of the copyright legal control over that variety for all time. Or do you hold that other nurserymen can catalog a copyrighted variety without being liable to successful prosecution at law.—Reader.

While I am not a judge of patent laws, nor of laws of any kind it would seem to be fair and just that one who has a tree or plant of his own that has peculiar merits should have some way to retain possession of those peculiar and fairly earned merits, so long as he wants to control whatever there is in them, at least on a parity with any inventor or manufacturer of other properties. Because one man invents a growing tree and another an operating machine the farmer should not be cut off from the opportunity to have an equal chance in securing the benefits to be derived from the multiplication and sale of the invention. The patent office officials have never taken a fair view of this case, as I see it. There are some differences between live and dead inventions, but laws could be made that would protect both from being appropriated by anyone. Now only the dead inventions and inventors are protected.—H. E. Van Deman.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman:—Please let me know through the columns of "Fruit Grower" if in your opinion, Land plaster saturated with chamber lye and allowed to dry in the air, would have any value as a fertilizer for strawberries and other small fruits.—M. McDonald, N. Y.

Reply: Yes, it surely would have considerable value as plant food for strawberries or almost anything. The more of the chamber lye in it the better, for the land plaster or ground gypsum would absorb considerable of it and in drying the water alone would evaporate, leaving the nitrogen and phosphorus in the plaster. Dry phosphate rock would be even better as an absorbent but either is good.

About Alfalfa.

In reply to inquiries, I will say that alfalfa is one of the best forage crops that ever grew and it is also a great soil improver. It requires a deep and well drained soil. Another requirement is the proper bacteria on the roots to stimulate growth. This microscopic life is very essential and it cannot live in soil that is water soaked nor such as it, nor of an acid character. There is rarely found enough of it in ordinary soils as we find them to start that multiplication on the alfalfa roots and it is necessary to get soil from fields that have been inoculated to apply to the seed before sowing or in some other way to distribute it so that the young plants may have the benefit of the action of bacteria and spread it throughout the soil.

It has been found that the roots of melilotus or sweet clover is inhabited by

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the same species of bacteria that alfalfa requires and it has the faculty of acting as a pioneer in the inoculation of the soil thus preparing it, in a measure, for the growth of alfalfa. It is stated on good authority that any soil that has a growth of sweet clover on it is suitable for using in inoculating other soil with the proper bacteria.

The proper time to sow alfalfa seed varies considerably, but the early fall is usually considered the most favorable. Some sow it alone, using about 30 pounds per acre and other seed along with rye or wheat. From what I know of the matter seeding alone in the early autumn is the preferable way and season. The ground should be put in the best possible condition and the seed put in very shallow, using a drill or seeder and a weeder afterwards to level the ground and scratch in the seed evenly. Mowing in early summer to cut down weeds and cause the alfalfa plants to stool out is quite necessary. The greatest care about getting pure and live seed should be used, for there is much sold that is full of weed seeds and also containing dead alfalfa seeds. Samples should be sent to the state or National departments of Agriculture for testing as to purity and vitality before sowing or even buying from anyone.

The wisdom of seeding of apple orchards to alfalfa is a disputed question. Some like it and some do not, after trying it. In the far northwest, I know orchards that are flourishing with a heavy set of alfalfa in them. Some mow it down and leave all to rot on the ground and some run disk harrows over it both ways to chop it and stir the soil to some extent at the same time. Nothing should be taken off as hay in any case.—H. E. Van Deman.

APPLE BUYERS ARE VERY ENTHUSIASTIC.

Claim Western New York has Everything Beaten.

Medina, Aug. 19.—John Dunning, J. B. Zuller and James O'Connell, all of Chicago three of the largest apple buyers in the west, arrived in Medina today. They have been autoing through Western New York to get a line on the prospects for the yield, this year.

Mr. O'Connell, who has purchased apples here for several years, was asked what he thought of the outlook and he stated that in his opinion that there would be more apples in this section than in any recent years. He stated that there were a great many apples in Michigan, but that they were not good this year and that the same condition existed throughout the middle west. In the far west the yield will be large, but the quality will be inferior. Mr. O'Connell stated that where there are apples elsewhere they are not firsts and that Western New York will be the mecca for buyers this year.

Mr. O'Connell said, "I have never seen better fruit than in this county this year. There is not only much of it, but it is superb."

U. S. Apple Barrel Standardized.

Saturday, Aug. 3rd, President Taft signed the Sulzer Apple Barrel Bill. This bill established a standard barrel and grade for apples when packed in barrels. The standard barrel will be of the following dimensions: Length of stave, twenty-eight and one-half inches; diameter of head, seventeen and one-eighth inches; distance between heads, twenty-six inches; circumference of bulge, sixty-four inches outside measurement. It should contain as nearly as possible seven thousand and fifty-six cubic inches. The grades provided for in the bill are "U. S. Standard Minimum Size two and one-half inches;" "U. S. Standard Minimum Size two and one-fourth inches;" and "U. S. Standard Minimum Size two inches." Prof. C. G. Woodbury, Secretary of the Indian Apple Show which is to be held in Indianapolis, November 13-19 says, "Indiana Growers should make every effort to acquaint themselves with the provisions of this law before July 1, 1913, when it goes into effect. The bill is not compulsory. Growers are not compelled to use the standard barrel or grades. However, the time will soon come when only apples branded as "U. S. Standard" can be sold on the open market. Just as soon as one grower packs his fruit so that it can be sold under a United States guarantee every other orchardist will be forced to it as the buyer will show preference to the branded fruit. The enforcing of this law falls under the jurisdiction of the Pure Food and Drug Act. Growers should aim to use their short measure barrels this season and only contract for Standard barrels for next season's crop."—From Indiana Apple Show Commission, M. W. Richards, Asst. Sec., Lafayette, Ind.

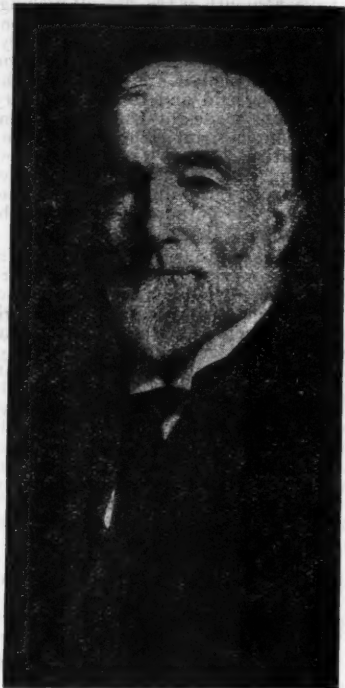
A life without a purpose is a languid, drifting thing. Every day we ought to renew our purpose, saying to ourselves, "This day let us make a sound beginning, for what we have hitherto done is naught."

—Thomas à Kempis.

A Man of Pluck.

It is not easy to pick among a lot of school boys one, two or more who are likely to become prosperous in the future. The boy who in school is a leader is seldom the most conspicuous when he reaches middle life. The two boys who were weakest physically, and the most delicate and sensitive, were the two who possessed the most pluck or grit in the old country school house.

My friend, James A. Green of Detroit, Michigan, whose photograph appears above this article, and I were thinking over the thousand men of the township



where we were born and found but few of these men who had become at all conspicuous later in life, although many of them were conspicuous as young men in one thing or another.

My cousin, James A. Green, began life much as other farmer's boys have done. He hammered upon the anvil, built up and tore down, plowed, planted berry fields and a vineyard; he paid off the debt on the old homestead, this money going to the other heirs.

Later in life he notified his friends he was going to leave the farm to start a new business, something that no one else had at that time undertaken. He was to locate at Detroit, Michigan.

His friends all assured him he would lose every cent that he had saved by many years of hard work on the farm, and that if he knew when he was well off he had better stay where he was. This is often good advice but not always. This man had a firm under jaw and a clear vision. He began operations in Detroit and con-



Grand Child of James A. Green.

tinued them successfully for many years, building up a handsome fortune.

On several occasions he was asked to leave his business temporarily to assist in local affairs, and finally to take an important part in the management at Chicago World's Fair. In all these positions he was eminently successful and was highly commended. When my friend was about sixty years old he began to be afflicted with stiffening of the joints of his body which finally resulted in completely disabling him, thus for nine years he has been under the constant care of an attend-

ant, a professional nurse, who wheels him about in an arm chair. He has not been able to walk a step for nearly nine years, and yet if you were to meet him on the street you would see him looking just as he does in the above photograph.

I am quite proud of this relative of mine, for all the way through his life he has shown he is a man of pluck, of indomitable perseverance, a man for whom there is no such word as fail. He has recently been visiting at my home. He is a good talker. I wish I had a stenographer's notes of all he said that was of interest for it would make a valuable book.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. M. M. Fortenbaugh, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

The Old Darcy watching the rain said, "More rain, more rest." His master hearing him called out, "What is that you old rascal?" "More rain, more grass for de cows, Massa," answered the darcy. Just now we are having rain and some rest but most of us have plenty to do although the ground is too wet to cultivate. We have had rain every day for a week except one. Wheat is not all housed and those threshing from the field have been brought to an abrupt stop. Wheat is reported to be a fairly good crop, oats look good but not quite ready to cut, corn very small, as many had to replant entire fields, vegetables plenty, potatoes doing fine, at present they are selling for 90c a bushel. There are no peaches, few quinces, plums a failure except a few varieties. We will have Burbank, German prune, also some Damson plums. Apples also are short in our county. Imperial and Russet being our best bearers, next to those Fallwater. The past winter was so cold the buds were frozen in the wood and the cold, wet weather in the spring hurt the blossoms that did come.

Texas as a Home.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: I have noticed in the Fruit Grower letters from people looking for a desirable section of the country in which to make their homes. I would like to give them some facts about Texas, which is one of the very best sections in the United States. As to the climate, if the nights of the present season may be taken as a sample, they are cool and refreshing, in fact after midnight they become so cool that it is necessary to put on heavy covering to keep warm. During the day the sun shines strong, but there is a mountain and gulf breeze blowing continually, which enables one to work the entire day in comfort. If this beautiful climate were only better known, undoubtedly many people would come here who now go to the seaside resorts as it is far superior to them.

On account of the lack of tree growth, the general appearance of the country is not very inviting. Distant hills and brush are about all there is to feast one's eyes upon excepting the irrigated lands which comprise from 15,000 to 20,000 acres with about 6,000 in cultivation. The water for these lands comes from springs, one of them furnishing 53,000,000 gallons daily. The crops that grow to perfection are alfalfa, milo, maize, oats, etc. The principal fruits are Kieffer pears and malaga grapes. Garden vegetables cannot be depended upon, but melons do well and their flavor cannot be surpassed. We do not have much rain except at irregular intervals. Irrigated land sells at \$80 to \$125 per acre for the unimproved. Some improved land brings \$150.00 to \$200 per acre. As a health resort I think this part of the country is destined to become noted.—J. O. Sullivan, Texas.

Coming State and County Fairs.

Beginning the latter part of this month, there will be held in this state about twenty county fairs and the state fair.

These fairs are educational institutions of no small importance. They enable the farmer and breeder to revise and correct their standards and afford them the means of measuring their progress. It is especially important that the judging at these fairs shall be done by competent men. An excellent plan, which is being adopted in many places, is to have the judge give his reasons for his decisions, pointing out just where merits and defects exist. This plan makes the competition truly educational. It does, however possess two defects. Some excellent judges are not able to express themselves well in stock addresses, and while their placement is good the reasons given are not always satisfactory.

It takes a judge of rare tact to be able to give the reasons for his placements without offending unsuccessful exhibitors, and it may be questioned whether this move is wise in Colorado as yet. In the more thickly settled communities of the Middle West, where the fair associations are thoroughly established, and where the difficulty is not to secure entries, but rather to prevent classes from becoming unwieldy, such arrangement is

undoubtedly good. It would be good here if the exhibitors would sanction it.—C. H. Hinman, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Insects and Dying of Chestnut Trees.

The importance of having the best information that can be secured on the subject of insects in their relation to the chestnut led the Secretary of Agriculture to project an extensive investigation through the Branch of Forest Insects of the Bureau of Entomology.

General investigations since 1893 have shown that more than 450 species of insects inhabit the chestnut. While all of these are not destructive, some are especially so. One, the so-called two-lined chestnut borer, is directly responsible for the death of more timber, perhaps, than all the others combined. This is a small, elongate beetle which flies in May and June and deposits eggs on the bark of living and dying chestnuts, oak, beech, and ironwood in the Southern, Middle and Eastern states. The elongate, slender larvae mine in the inner bark and outer wood in such a manner as to girdle the trees. When they attained their full growth they transform to the adult stage in the outer wood, or bark, to emerge the following spring and repeat the process. Investigations have shown that it can be controlled by disposing of the infested trees in such a manner as to destroy the bark on the main trunks during the fall and winter months.

Valuable Tonic to Sleep Out-Doors.

The old-fashioned idea against sleeping out of doors has passed away. It arose from the now exploded theory that malarial and typhoid fevers were due to a kind of miasma that arose from the soil at night, especially where there were marshes and dampness, and pervaded the air about outhouses.

From this came the belief that all air should be excluded from houses at night. Now we know these diseases come, first, from protozoal life, and, second, from germs that lodge in the intestines and grow there. By excluding the malaria bearing mosquito we avoid the malaria; by disinfecting everything that leaves the sick-room in typhoid fever we prevent the spread of the disease. Fresh, cool air at night is a valuable tonic.

An editorial writer in the International Railroad Employee, addressing railroad operatives, says, "You seldom, if ever, give any serious thought to bettering your condition except by hoping for better wages. Your ideals begin and end with wages, and so long as that be true there is no possibility of your condition being bettered."

The Spice of Life.

Mental Treatment.—"The cyclist who's just come in wants new-laid eggs with his tea. Cackle a bit while I run over to the store."—P. I. P.

THE WAY OUT

Change of Food Brought Success and Happiness.

An ambitious but delicate girl, after failing to go through school on account of nervousness and hysteria, found in Grape-Nuts the only thing that seemed to build her up and furnish her the peace of health.

"From infancy," she says, "I have not been strong. Being ambitious to learn at any cost I finally got to the High School, but soon had to abandon my studies on account of nervous prostration and hysteria."

"My food did not agree with me, I grew thin and despondent. I could not enjoy the simplest social affair for I suffered constantly from nervousness in spite of all sorts of medicines."

"This wretched condition continued until I was twenty-five, when I became interested in the letters of those who had cases like mine and who were getting well by eating Grape-Nuts."

"I had little faith but procured a box and after the first dish I experienced a peculiar satisfied feeling that I had never gained from any ordinary food. I slept and rested better that night and in a few days began to grow stronger."

"I had a new feeling of peace and restfulness. In a few weeks, to my great joy, the headaches and nervousness left me and life became bright and hopeful. I resumed my studies and later taught ten months with ease—of course using Grape-Nuts every day. It is now four years since I began to use Grape-Nuts, I am the mistress of a happy home, and the old weakness has never returned." Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



Knowing How to Do Things.

I have just returned from a trip to one of the nearby Green's Fruit Farms. Accompanying me in a large automobile, aside from the chauffeur, were a bevy of my office clerks, bright young women accomplished in many ways. Our main object was to inspect a new strawberry. We found many berries ripe but none picked. A lot of the farm laborers were coming in from a distant field with the foreman. These men were set at work picking the strawberries on one patch while my office clerks, my chauffeur and myself began work picking the new strawberries on another nearby patch. Few if any of these people had ever picked strawberries before. The experience was a novel one for them and they enjoyed it.

What I wish to note particularly is that no one can pick strawberries without learning how to do the work. The fact is no one can do much of anything without experience. You will think that any man can hoe plants or dig dirt with a shovel or a pick axe, but the fact is they cannot do either of these jobs without experience. A man can hardly pick up stones and load them into the wagon to advantage without experience.

There is many a little knack in picking strawberries which will enable one person to pick twice as many berries as another. I saw these inexperienced strawberry pickers holding the basket in one hand and picking berries with the other. No experienced strawberry picker would pick berries like this. The way to do the work is to set the basket down on the ground use one hand in opening up the foliage, and in lifting up the clusters of fruit, while the other hand is engaged in picking off the ripe berries. This method gives you the two hands with which to pick the berries, while if you carry the basket in one hand you only have one hand to pick the berries and can only progress about half as fast.

After you have learned to pick strawberries, then you must learn to pick red raspberries, and then black raspberries. After this you will have to learn how to pick the blackberry. I make these statements to show that it requires skill and experience to pick rapidly the various small fruits, and that there is a different method of picking raspberries, red and black, and blackberries over picking strawberries. In picking such high bush berries as raspberries and blackberries our pickers have the box fastened in front to a strap that passes around the body of the picker, which holds the quart box in position so that both hands can be used in handling the bushes and in picking the berries.

Experience is required in placing the quart boxes in bushel crates. The novice will be surprised to learn that anybody cannot do this work without experience. The experienced person will be able to put the quart baskets in the crates twice as fast as the inexperienced and will do the work far better. The person who fills the crate with quart boxes must see that the quart boxes are filled, but that they are not filled too full, for if filled too full many of the berries will be crushed, which will injure the appearance of the berries when offered for sale. The inexperienced person will hardly know where to place the trays over the quart baskets or which side of the tray to place uppermost, not recognizing the fact that the cleats on the bottom of the trays are intended to rest on the edge of the row of berry boxes beneath.

When I come to consider how many things there are that a farmer and fruit grower should know, how many lines there are of work on the farm which require the hand and mind of an expert, I cannot wonder that the average city farmer is not a greater success.

Management of Blackberries.

Blackberries will grow and thrive in most any kind of soil, provided it is fertile and well cultivated and properly mulched, but they can be most easily managed on light soil, although they would necessarily require more manure and more summer mulching. From my own experience I find the fall the best and surest season of the year to plant, provided the work is thoroughly done, which should be as follows: Land well plowed, dragged, rolled and marked seven feet one way, and three feet the other way. Plants should be well set by driving a spade nearly to the hilt on each cross mark, then push it from you

and pull it back to you, when a person with a bucket of plants well puddled will set a plant behind the spade as you draw it out, then tramp it carefully with the spade.

After the planting is done take a plow and one horse and make a small back furrow over the stubs, which should be leveled down in the spring, leaving the stubs about one inch above the ground. These should be thoroughly cultivated all summer and carefully pinched off as soon as they are from sixteen to eighteen inches high, which will cause them to throw out many branches or laterals which will fruit the following season. I find that early and short pinching both makes more fruit laterals and they will ripen up earlier in the fall, thus making the fruit buds more hardy, besides if pinched low and thoroughly mulched with green clover in June (to retain moisture and add fertility to the land and keep the fruit clean), will not need trellises or stakes, and that the largest berries are always near or on the ground.

Too much cannot be said in favor of this green clover mulching, and it is not expensive fertilizer either; besides it being liberally applied saves the cost of stakes and wires which are expensive and always in the way. The fruited wood should be cut out close to the ground as soon as the fruit is harvested.

This year our foreman has reported that it is about impossible to get pickers for all of the fruits and particularly the cherries, of which there is an abundant crop. We have doubtless reached a point where radically new measures must be adopted.

Where fruit growing is conducted on a large scale, buildings must be erected and provision made so that entire families can be brought in from the cities and housed during the fruit gathering season. The large fruit growers of Western New York visit the Italian colony in Rochester and explain to families there that they expect to have a month or two of fruit picking, commencing with strawberries and continuing through the raspberry, blackberry, currant, grape, peach, apple and plum harvest. Particulars are given as to the prices to be paid and to the necessary preparations made for housing different families on the fruit farm, and in many cases entire Italian families, mother, father and children, are induced to live on the fruit farm during the summer months for the purpose of gathering the berry fruits.

Where the fruit farms are very large, as they are in some of the middle or western states, where hundreds or thousands of acres are sometimes devoted to a single fruit, foreigners are located in what may be termed villages, different sections of the fruit farm, under charge of separate managers for separate divisions of the fruit farm, one division not being allowed to conflict with another except that the fruit of all the various divisions of these large fruit farms is loaded into the same cars or trains of cars, for in many instances an entire trainload of fruit is shipped out from one of these fruit farms in one day.

In some instances the proprietors of large fruit farms establish a grocery on the farm where supplies are furnished to the pickers or to other workmen at very low prices, thus encouraging the workers



HOW TO MANAGE THE FRUIT HARVEST.

The Difficulty of Getting Berry, Grape, Peach, Plum and Apple Pickers.

At Green's Fruit Farm thirty years ago we found no difficulty in getting help to pick our berries and other fruits, for our plantations were not large at the beginning. As our fruit fields were enlarged we found more difficulty and often had to send wagons out into the neighboring villages to bring and to carry one at night at considerable expense loads of boys and girls and women. During the last three or four years we find a remarkable change. The number of berry pickers has seriously diminished because the classes of people whom we could formerly secure have now engaged in permanent employment or are taking lessons on the piano or are diverting themselves in other ways than in filling quart boxes of strawberries and raspberries.

to remain in contentment without being compelled to take long walks to neighboring villages for supplies.

I have known foreigners to be employed in large numbers who could not understand our language. In such cases it is necessary to engage an interpreter to superintend and manage this foreign help.

In some cases instead of putting up cheap lodging houses on the fruit farm a large building, which might be called a hotel, is erected, where the pickers can be boarded at reasonable prices.

The readers of Green's Fruit Grower who have trouble in getting the product of ten, twenty or fifty acres of fruits, should remember that there are orchards in this country embracing 3,000 acres, shipping long trainloads of fruit each day without difficulty, but this requires large executive ability and large experience.

Even experience won't nourish a man unless it is properly digested.



—Farm Journal.

C. A. Green's Method of Budding.

The budding of fruit trees in nurseries, that is the placing of the bud of the improved variety in a seedling stock that has been planted two months previous, begins in July with the apple and cherry and continues until the middle of September, the latest trees to bud being the peach.

A book could be written about budding telling all that an experienced man would learn in a life time but this is not possible with the present article.

The first cut shown above represents the bud being cut out of the stick or scion of the present year's growth of a valuable variety. The next illustration to the right shows the slit up and down and crosswise at the top made in the seedling tree which is to be budded. The next cut shows the bark slightly raised with the point of the budding knife to prepare the seedling tree for the insertion of the bud.

The first lower illustration to the left shows the bud ready to be inserted in the seedling. The next lower cut shows the bud inserted and held firmly in place by strips of bass wood bark or raffia or in fact any kind of string. In my practice I cover the wound more completely with string than is shown in this cut so that it will exclude as far as possible air from the wounded part. The last lower illustration shows the young shoot and product of the bud which was inserted the previous year. The buds on the seedling are rubbed off and only the one bud which was inserted the previous year is allowed to grow and this single bud makes the tree of commerce which will produce the valuable fruit desired. Then the job is finished by cutting off the stub which remains near the point where the bud is inserted.

This with the cuts in Farm Journal will answer many questions asked of the editor in regard to budding.

What You Eat in Apples.

Do you know what you are eating when you eat an apple? No, not the sorts and varieties of worms, for there will be no worms if you have bought your fruit from an orchardist who sprays his trees, the brain makers? the tissue builders, the brain makers? You are eating mallic acid, the property that makes buttermilk so healthful, says National Horticulturist. You are eating gallic acid, one of the most necessary elements in human economy. You are eating sugar in the most assimilable form, combined carbon, hydrogen and oxygen caught and imprisoned from the sunshine. You are eating albumen in its most available state. You are eating a gum allied to the "fragrant medicinal gums of Araby." And you are eating phosphorous in the only form in which it is available as the source of all brain and nerve energy. In addition to all these, you are drinking the purest of water and eating the most healthful and desirable fiber for the required "roughness" in food elements. The acids of the apple diminish the acidity of the stomach and prevent and cure dyspepsia. They drive out the noxious matters that cause skin eruptions and thus are nature's most glorious complexion makers. They neutralize in the blood the deleterious elements that poison the brain and make it sluggish. The contained phosphorous is not only greater than in any other form of food, but it is presented in a shape for immediate use by the brain and nerves, where it may flash into great thoughts and great deeds. The ancients assigned the apple as the food for the gods, and its juices the ambrosial nectar to which they resorted to renew their youth. Men are the gods of today, and the apple is their royal food, the magic renewer of youth. Eat a rich ripe apple every day and you have disarmed all diseases of half their terror.

"What are you studying there, Clarence?" "About how to make delightful dishes from left-over food. The cook has left." "Well, you can make some nice dishes from left-over food." "Yes; and I have plenty of material. There's a great deal of food left over since I began doing the cooking."—Washington Herald.

Overland
1913

\$985

Overland
1913

Completely Equipped F. O. B. Toledo

This Completely Equipped, Powerful, 30-Horsepower, 5-Passenger Touring Car

Here Are a Few of the Big Features:

Self Starter
30 Horsepower
5 Passenger Touring Car
110-inch Wheel Base

Timken Bearings
Center Control
\$50 Remy Magneto
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production goes up, prices come down, as has been shown in each preceding year.

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The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

Detailed Specifications—Model 69 T

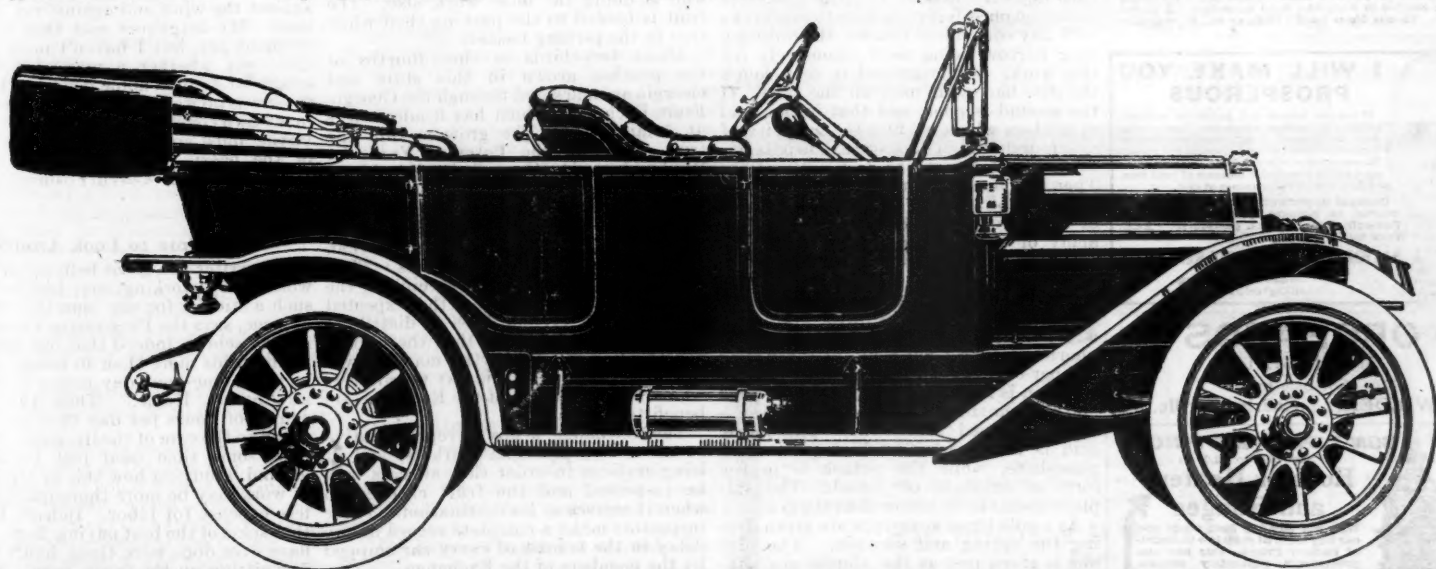
MOTOR—Four-cylinder, cast separately. Bore, 4 in. Stroke, 4½ in. Horsepower 30.
IGNITION—Remy Model R. D. Battery and Magneto—two sources of current.
COOLING—Water cooled. Thermosyphon Cellular Radiator.

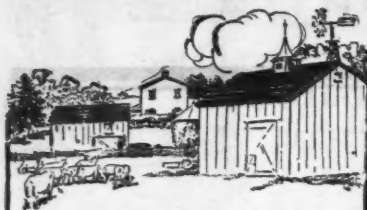
OILING—Splash system for crank and cam shaft bearings. Cylinder and timing gears oiled with Kinwood force feed oiler.
CAM SHAFT—Carbon steel drop forged, three bearings.
CRANK SHAFT—Carbon steel drop forged, five bearings.

CONNECTING ROD—Carbon steel drop forged.
MAGNETO SHAFT—Drop forging.
PUSH ROD—Crescent drill rod steel.
CARBURETOR—Model L Schebler.
CENTER CONTROL.

FRAME—Channel section—cold rolled steel.
SPRINGS—Front semi-elliptic.
TRANSMISSION—Selective. Three speeds forward and reverse. Annular bearings.
FRONT AXLE—Drop forged.
TIRES—32 x 3½ Q. D.

FINISH—All bright parts nickel plated, with black trim.
BODY—Overland blue; wheels, gray.
EQUIPMENT—Mohair top and boot; Warner Speedometer; Wind shield; Prestolite tank; Self-starter; five black and nickel lamps; tire iron; robe rail; foot rest; tool kit and jack.





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Love.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by B. F. M. Sours.

Love formed the ferns and flowers
To thrill the happy hours.
Love made the day to shine;
And all the light Divine
Upon the heart that glows.
That heavenly love bestows.
That came from Heaven above,
To tell to me of Love:
And died, in woe, that he
Might bring me liberty.

The Peach Industry in South Carolina.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by L. A. Niven, Clemson College, S. C.

Georgia is the great peach growing state of the southeast, but the industry is making substantial gains in South Carolina. From one to two thorough sprayings are given each winter with the boiled lime sulphur wash for the San Jose scale. The majority of the growers buy the commercial preparation, as it costs little more than the home made mixture, is just as efficient, and is a great deal less trouble. The barrel spray pump is used by the smaller growers and some of the larger ones, while some use the power outfits.

The standard distance for planting in this state is 18x18 feet, giving 134 trees per acre. Some few plants closer than this, and a few also plant 18x20 and some 20x20 feet, but the 18x18 distance is by far the most common. Some cultivated crop is usually grown in from one-half to two-thirds of the space between the rows until the third year. A small crop of fruit is obtained the third year and the

after this the second spraying is given, this time with the self-boiled lime sulphur and the arsenate of lead combined and for the purpose of controlling the worms and the rot of the fruit. About three weeks after this the third spraying is given with the self-boiled lime sulphur alone, as there is no longer any danger from the curculio. This completes the spraying unless it is a very late variety, in which case another spraying is given two or three weeks later with the self-boiled lime sulphur.

A good many of the growers grow a few of the Mayflower variety for early express shipments, as it is our earliest peach, ripening the latter part of May. It is also one of our surest bearers, as it is a very late bloomer and thereby escapes a good many of the late spring frosts. The Sneed is also grown some for the early express shipments.

The four standard varieties with us, however, are the Carmen, Hiley, Belle of Georgia, and Elberta. They ripen in the order named, the Carmen ripening about June 10, the Hiley about June 20, the Belle of Georgia about June 25, and the Elberta about July 5. These ripen closely enough together to give regular work from the time picking is started until it is completed.

Practically all of the peaches are shipped in the six basket crates, which hold about a bushel. At present there is considerable agitation in favor of the bushel basket like the ones used in the north. The indications are that this basket will gradually displace the six basket crates,



Scene on Trout Lake in Seneca Park, Rochester, N. Y. Notice the substantial building occupied as a band stand and for observation.

orchard is given clean cultivation. Early in the spring the ground is plowed broadcast with one horse plows and very shallow to prevent injury to the roots of the trees. Very short single trees are used on the plows in order that the plows may get up close to the trees without "barking" the tree or branches. The traces are wrapped to prevent injury of the tree or branches. Just before this plowing is done from five hundred to one thousand pounds of commercial fertilizer is scattered on the ground. It is scattered over practically the entire surface of the soil with the exception of the three or four feet right at the base of the trees. About two weeks after this first plowing a disc harrow is run over the ground. This implement cuts up any weeds or grass that may be present and cuts up the clods and smooths the ground. From this time until the first of July the ground is harrowed once every ten days to two weeks with any convenient harrow, the ordinary drag harrow being used extensively for this work. If the ground is very rough the disc harrow is used all the time. If the ground is poor, and that is the kind of land on which we find the majority of peach orchards in this state, cowpeas are sown broadcast at the last cultivation. Then the vines are cut during September, and some of the growers then sow a cover of vetch, clover, rye, although a great many of them leave off the cover crop entirely. With a leguminous crop grown on the soil once each year very little nitrogenous fertilizer is needed. One of the most successful growers in the state uses a fertilizer made up of ten per cent. phosphoric acid, two per cent. nitrogen, and ten per cent. potash. One-fourth of the nitrogen is in the form of nitrate of soda and the remainder is in the form of tankage and dried blood. The phosphoric acid is in the form of high grade acid phosphate, while the potash is in the form of sulphate of potash. The sulphate seems to do better than the muriate.

As a rule three sprayings are given during the spring and summer. The first one is given just as the shucks are slipping from the peach. For this spraying two pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water is used. This spraying is to prevent the worms from getting in the fruit. From ten days to two weeks

although the change will come about gradually. The 2-2 pack is used with the most of the fruit. The 1-2 pack is used with the unusually large fruit, 2-2 with the large, 3-2 with the medium, and 3-3 with the small. By the 2-2 pack is meant that two peaches are required for a row across the basket. The 1-2 pack has one row with one peach in it and the next one with two, etc. The baskets are "heaping" full when they go in the crate. Experts are generally employed for the packing. They pack oranges during the winter and start north to pack peaches when the orange packing is over with. The growers generally check up their pickers by giving each one a number and requiring them to place a card with their number on it in each basket picked. In this way it can easily be found out who picks green or over-ripe fruit, and see who is doing the most work also. The fruit is hauled to the packing shed while still in the picking baskets.

About two-thirds or three-fourths of the peaches grown in this state and Georgia are marketed through the Georgia Fruit Exchange, which has headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. The growers ship the fruit direct to the Potomac Yards at Washington, D. C. and is distributed by the exchange from this place. Before the shipping season begins the Exchange endeavors to find out what the normal consumption of peaches is in more than 120 cities in the United States. They also keep in touch with the receipt of the non-membership cars and the expected cars the next day and then so distribute the cars of its members that the normal consumption in any of the markets will not be exceeded. In this way the growers who are not members of the Exchange are benefitted by it.

The Exchange keeps a representative at all of the principal markets, and at icing stations in order that all cars may be inspected and the fruit checked up when it arrives at its destination. These inspectors make a complete record of any delay in the transit of every car shipped by the members of the Exchange.

The collection of overcharges, damages, etc. by the railroads is all handled by the Exchange, and, in this way, more than pays the members the cost of belonging to the Exchange.

It is expected that a few peaches at least be exported to England by our growers this summer. If reciprocity with Canada had been obtained it would have been an excellent thing for our peach growers, as the duty on peaches into Canada takes most of the profit.

As was stated at the beginning of this article the peach industry in this state is really in its infancy, but is growing and is destined to be a very important industry indeed.

Use of the Bomb Harpoon Has Greatly Increased The Slaughter of Whales.

The speedy extinction of the whale is predicted. The Greenland right whale has already been practically, if not totally, exterminated. This has been due to the fact that alone among the large whales its range is restricted to the Arctic Ocean.

Of the rorquals the chief is the blue whale, the bulkiest creature that has ever existed on the globe. Until about twenty years ago this animal was exempt from human persecution on account of its formidable strength. But since the invention of the bomb harpoon, fired from a gun and exploding in the beast's vitals, it has been hunted as diligently as other whales, and steam whalers with explosive armament are likely to make short work of the greatest known inhabitant of the globe.

R. Lydekker says that in 1911 the total number of whales killed in the world was reckoned at 22,500, yielding 620,000 barrels of oil valued at between \$12,500,000 and \$15,000,000. This was double the catch of 1910, and that for the current year is expected to exceed it by 10 or 15 per cent.

The chief field of whale killing is now in the southern hemisphere, where in 1911 17,500 of the world's total of 22,500 were accounted for.

When it is considered that gravid cows and nursing mothers are included in this wholesale slaughter and that whales breed very slowly, seldom bearing more than one calf at a birth and requiring 25 years to attain maturity, it is obvious that the whale population of the ocean cannot long survive.—London Letter.

Forestry—The railroads of this country, fearful that the demand for timber for railroad ties will exceed the supply, have planted large tracts to timber. These plantings will be an object lesson to farmers, teaching that forestry can be made profitable.

True Christian Fortitude.

It is one thing to sit around and make yourself believe that you have a big heart for your neighbors, when they are in trouble, and another to take a pitchfork and help him re-load his hay after the wind has blown his load over.

I was sitting by a warm fire a few days ago, looking out of the west window, when I saw one of my neighbors coming down the street with a big load of hay, when all at once the wind that was blowing a gale from the north, capsize the load, hay, sleigh, man and all went into the ditch together. What was to be done? The man was in trouble—he could not put the load back without help; one man cannot put on a load of hay alone, and against the wind at that. I felt sorry, not so much for the man, but I knew that I must go and pitch that load on for him; I could not run away, I was obliged to show my Christian fortitude—there was no reasonable way out of it.

I pitched the load on, out of the ditch, against the wind and against my own desires. My neighbors said that it was a virtuous act, but I haven't made up my mind yet whether a man should have credit for doing a noble deed just because there was no way to avoid it, but somehow in my own consciousness, I think that true virtue must come from an earnest desire of the heart, and not through an unavoidable duty.—Calvin Fosbro, Oshtimo, Mich.

Take Time to Look Around.

The writer is a great believer in steady work every working day, but he is not such a stickler for the "sun till sun" day as some, says the Progressive Farmer. It is very seldom indeed that our teams are in the fields more than 10 hours per day, and the nine-hour day comes frequently at "Sunny Home." Then there is a couple of hours per day that can be devoted to the care of the livestock and perhaps some time used just for looking around, studying how this or that piece of work may be more thoroughly done at less expense for labor. Indeed, I know that some of the best paying farm work I have ever done were these hours when I was sitting on the front porch, my feet up on the railing, and I doing just nothing but smoking my old briar pipe and thinking. Thinking is mighty good business to mix with farming anyway, and thinking before hand beats thinking behind-hand.

Modern Orcharding.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
J. W. Mathie.

It is comparatively only a few years since the science of orchard work began to attract much attention. Here and there some pioneer both practiced and preached that if we wanted to reap a harvest of fruit we must give the tree the food and care it required in order to grow fruit. but for the most part the preaching fell on inattentive ears, and the practice was not wide spread enough so that its value as an object lesson was apparent.

If the orchard bore fruit, and a market could be found for it, the returns were accepted almost as a gift of the Gods. If they did not produce a crop no concern was felt as the other lines of farm work were the main dependence.

But little by little the teaching of horticultural departments of our State Universities, and the success of isolated individuals, have borne fruit, until the owner of an orchard now expects to reap a crop as surely and much more profitably from his trees, as he does from his corn fields.

The prices commanded by fruit from the Pacific Coast, while eastern fruit went begging, has done much to educate the orchardist to the fact that he must not only produce a good tasting apple, but that he must produce a good looking apple and display it attractively.

About the middle of May I purchased just for curiosity's sake a few Oregon apples at three for ten cents. They were handsome, there was no question about that, dark red and shining, and they were well kept, cold storage was responsible for this, and they were crisp and fresh, but when it came to flavor I had in the cellar, where they had lain all winter, some small native apples that beat them all hollow, but think you I could have sold my apples at the price I paid for those? Not so. They were from an unsprayed, uncared for, wilting native. They were small, and they were not crisp like cold storage apples, but nature never put such pungency into a Pacific Slope apple. They were insipid beside it.

If our soil and climate will give us the flavor, systematic methods will give us the remainder, and we are much nearer markets which is to our advantage.

The orchard of long ago was of mixed varieties. Nowadays we want only one or two varieties, preferably one, and that the one best adapted to our soil and climate, and we no longer wallow "knee deep in June" in the orchard for it is mellow from cultivation as an ash heap and it smells not of spring flowers but of plain old fashioned cattle manure.

A month later the cultivation will stop, and buckwheat, vetch or clover, be sown to remain as a carpet for the ground during harvest time, a mulch for winter, and to be dressed heavily with manure and plowed under the following spring, after which the cultivators will keep the soil stirred until another July or August.

At first thought, remembering the days when the apples were shaken from the trees and pounded off with poles, we might think the cover crop was to furnish a soft bed for the apples to fall on, but no apples ever strike the ground except those loosened by the wind.

With ladders and baskets the apples are picked and then placed carefully on the sorting table. They are sorted and graded and then carefully packed in barrels or boxes having a cushion of corrugated paper top and bottom, or fancy specials may be found wrapped in tissue paper stamped with the name of the orchard and the owners' name, and put up in fancy packages. These apples will sell as readily as any Pacific Slope apple and be much more delightful to the palate.

Those that are not to be immediately consumed are placed in cold storage plants and kept till needed. They keep, in all their crisp freshness, and command better prices than as if sold at harvest time. Of course all these things mean added labor and expense. Does it pay? It certainly does. The apple crop has paid many a mortgage and doubled the value of many a farm, and in a few years' time paid back the money taken to bring the orchard to perfection and a good yearly income besides.

Country Town Sayings.

By Ed Howe.

Getting something you are not entitled to is the generally accepted definition of good luck.

To say nice things about a man never pleases him as much as to do nice things for him.

When in doubt in society shake hands. A man looked at the sun and sneezed. He said that he could look at the sun any time and sneeze, which caused a man standing by to say that there was nothing in it; that the statement was foolish. One word led to another, and finally a policeman was compelled to interfere.

When your business rival says mean things about you, it is a compliment; you are doing better than he is. If you were not, he would not abuse you.

I believe it has never been decided why so many more women than men go to church. You might discuss that awhile. Isn't it your kind of a square deal you insist upon? Don't you believe that the square deal that the other fellow is advocating is crooked?

An Old Apple Tree.

The oldest apple tree of the Pacific Coast has lately been identified and properly marked and protected, says Country Gentleman. It stands in Vancouver, British Columbia, and grew from seeds brought over by the early officers of the Hudson Bay Company. At a luncheon party in London, about 1825, given in honor of some young gentlemen about to embark for Fort Vancouver, seeds of the fruit eaten were slipped by some young ladies into the waistcoat of the young men. Discovered after arrival, the seeds were given to Bruce, the gardener at the fort, and planted by him. Three trees sprang from them, but the other two have disappeared. Inspector Quamberg, who identified the tree, thinks the veteran of eighty-four years may live to be a hundred. Colonel McGunagle, commanding officer of the post, ordered a fence built about it and a tablet placed bearing its history.

To Every Young Woman.

The most interesting and important thing in the world for you is to work out your own individual life says American Magazine, you must build it from the place where you stand and with the materials in your hands. Nobody else ever stood in your particular place or ever will stand in one identical; nobody ever has or can possess the same materials. You alone can fuse the elements. Hold your place, do not try to shift into the place that another occupies. Keep your eye on what you have to work with, not on what somebody else has. The ultimate result, the originality, flavor, distinction, usefulness of your life depend on the care, the reverence, and the intelligence with which you work up and out from where you are and with what you have.—American Magazine.

Covering Waste Places With Vines.

Home grounds either in the country or city, are incomplete without vines, says Iowa Farmer. There are a number of places where vines may be used to advantage. Old stone and brick houses look naked without a drapery of climbers, and the annual vines before the porch or window of the cottage are always in place. There is yet another place for vines and that is to screen unsightly objects and to cover waste places. It may be a pile of stones and an old well or a stone wall or board fence.

The best of the annual climbers for this purpose are the hop vine, wild cucumber and gourd vine. Plant the seed about a heap of stones and they will soon cover it. The sweet pea and nasturtium are suited for making a low screen, and are planted early in the spring. The best of the everlasting vines are the Boston Ivy or Virginia Creeper and the Trumpet vine. These are best suited to clambering over stone walls, as they have tendrils that take hold of a bare wall without other support.

A mass of vines running over a pile of debris in the back yard is a thing of beauty while the litter it covers would probably be an eyesore to the landscape.

Lime-Sulphur can not be safely used to replace bordeaux mixture in spraying potatoes. In tests made at the State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., the plants sprayed with the lime-sulphur were dwarfed by the spraying, died as soon or sooner than the check plants, and yielded 40 bushels less to the acre. Bordeaux mixture in the same test increased the yield 100 bushels to the acre.

Lead benzoate was not found beneficial as a potato fungicide; although the absence of diseases prevented a test of real fungicidal value of either the lime-sulphur or the lead-benzoate; but the index of yields in both cases was against the new materials as compared with the old stand-by, bordeaux mixture.

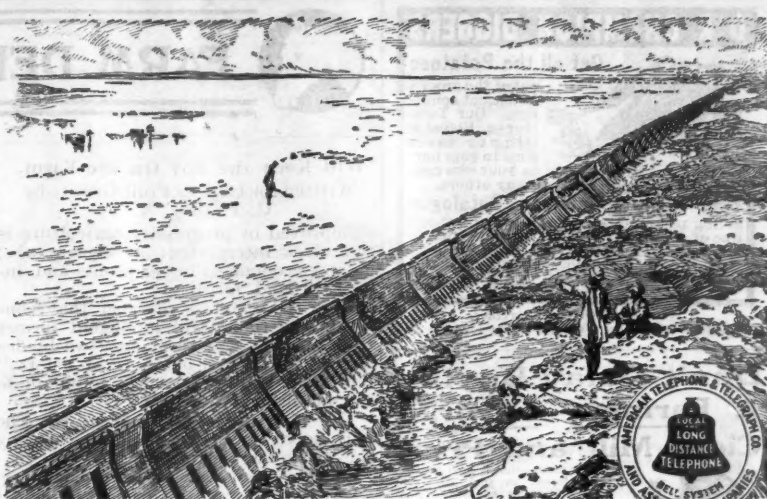
The bulletin discussing the tests, No. 347, is sent without charge, to applicants. New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York.

An Absent-Minded Professor.

A very absent-minded professor was busily engaged in solving a scientific problem when the nurse hastily opened the library door and announced a great family event.

"The little stranger has arrived, Professor."

"Eh?" said the professor.
"It is a little boy," said the nurse.
"Little boy, little boy," mused the professor. "Well, ask him what he wants."
—June Woman's Home Companion.



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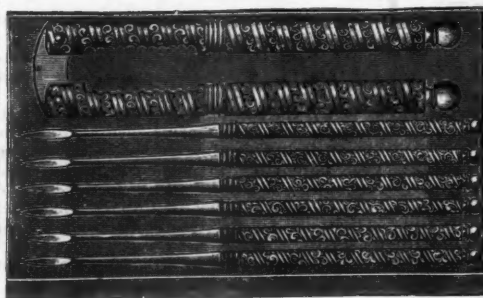
To provide efficient telephone service in this country, the same fundamental principle has to be recognized. The entire country must be considered within the scope of one system, intelligently guided by one policy.

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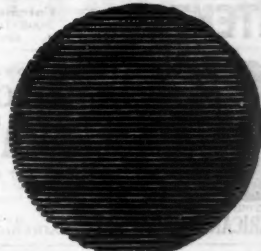


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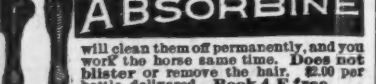
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FARM DEPARTMENT



Will Keep the Boy On the Farm.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by **C. F. Bley, N. Y.**

Improved or progressive agriculture is too often interpreted: as bigger crops; greater economies; larger profits and increased land fertility.

But, the greatest problem that confronts the thoughtful intelligent farmer to-day is not how to make "two blades of grass grow where but one grew before;" not better markets; not how to eliminate the middlemen.

The most pressing problem that he must solve is: "how can I encourage my sons to stay on the farm?"

Improved labor saving farm machinery, whereby the attendant drudgery incident to farming, can be minimized, are important factors. And the average farmer is not slow to avail himself of these advantages.

However, more important than these are the pride in his home and the inspiration that comes with higher ideals, born of a love for home and the beautiful things in Nature.

The mercenary, or money-making spirit has so engrossed the farmer of to-day that the noble and aesthetic side of rural life have been almost wholly subordinated.

The home surroundings of even the average well-to-do farmer give the impression that his premises are merely a stopping place—a sort of headquarters for his working force.

Self-pride in his door-yard, if it exists, is absolutely concealed by the utter lack

in the event that they are too youthful a professional gardener should be employed until such time as the boys are able to assume the duties.

Such a professional should prove very useful in other activities about the place, at chores and other odd jobs, and, in emergencies, even may be called on to assist on the farm.

Granges, agricultural societies and other rural organizations might well encourage such steps by offering prizes to consist of works of art; encyclopedias of agriculture, or of horticulture, or even of medals, to be awarded to deserving competitors.

Once the movement of rural ground improvement is set in motion, the rivalry naturally resulting will grow until, touring through the country, will mean more than "eating meals of dust" and beholding space.

Besides the pride and satisfaction to the owner park-like grounds would be an asset to himself, the travelling public, and to the community.

The inspiration to the young folks would make them feel that truly, "there is no place like home."

"Ol' Dutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower, by **Joe Cone.**

What is home without pie?

The ol' hen likes a full crop also.

You can't make children mind onless you mind the children.

Anyway, the four-legged pig appreciates a good, square meal.



A kindhearted subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower has sent us the above unique and artistic photograph, but his name has been lost, which we regret very much as we desire to give him credit and will do so in another issue if he will give us his name and address. The cow is one of the great helpers in making farm life happy and profitable. The cow will go down in history as one of the benefactors of mankind. Who can help admiring her docility and the value of her products?

of taste displayed, and by the commonplace appearance presented.

There may be a few trees—even a congestion of trees; a straggling rose bush here, or a smothered shrub there.

Until the farmer takes the same degree of pride in the exterior decoration of his home that his wife displays in furnishing and managing the interior of the house the young ruralite will be attracted to the city, with its beautiful parks; artistically laid out drives and well-kept door yards.

The Rural Life uplift movement must begin with each individual farmer.

Fortunately there are certain factors in force that will augment individual effort.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, the State Experiment Stations, and more than either or all of these combined, the Colleges of Agriculture and the Agricultural Schools are contributing factors to the end that Agriculture should be in fact, what it is in name, "the most useful, the most healthful and the most noble employment of man."

The farmer may buy automobiles and seek thus to "get in the swim," but he cuts a sorry figure unless his home surroundings are in keeping with such appliances.

The farmer who is able to own an auto is able to make a miniature park of his home grounds.

Let him to engage the services of a landscape gardener to systematically lay out and plant his door yard to ornamental trees, and shrubbery, as well as to borders of roses, and flower beds, suitably laid out walks and drives are important features of a well planned door yard.

The responsibility for the care of grounds thus established should be intrusted to one of the sons, or be divided around two or more. Thus one should be the florist; another have the care of shrubbery, and still another look after the lawn proper.

Mebbie, too, the on'y good autymobile is a "dead" one.

Too much overtime is purty apt to shorten your own time.

Don't wait around fur somethin' to turn up—turn it up.

Sometimes boardin' house fodder ain't what it is hashed up to be.

Hot weather makes corn grow; also makes some other kinds ache.

Folks seldom appreciate good weather, but allus kick over the bad.

Layin' up fur a rainy day means somethin' more than an umbrella.

Don't never spile a good story by tellin' it right over ag'in.

Ef beauty is on'y skin deep, they's lots uv people who admire shallowness.

The color on a good many black sheep is all on the surface.

Ef you hev troubles uv your own, don't go an' force 'em onto other folks.

The farmer who is up in the mornin', is purty well up to snuff.

The best an' surest way to lend a dollar is to give it away.

It is better to dig than to wait for fruit to fall into your basket.

Matches may be made in heaven, ez some affirm, but they smell more like the other place.

The sweet girl gradooate kin write an essay on bakin' beans, even ef she can't do the job.

Sometimes a good man loses his job, but it's more apt to be the other kind.

The very best turkey trot I know uv, is the one thet goes back an' forth acrost the henyard.

Ef your enemy smites you on the right cheek, turn the left one to him also,—but don't let him git a crack at it.

Mrs. Frost—"The burglars looted your place, didn't they? Mrs. Snow—"Yes, my dear, and the worst of it is they took the last sheet of brown paper in the house to wrap up the things in."—Life.

Clearing Port.

Why is it that the average man, Why is it, I repeat it, When wifey hustles round about And yanks the parlor carpet out, He likes to beat it?

Farmers for Parcels Post.

Frank Parker Stockbridge in the "World's Work" for June, makes a strong plea for the immediate establishment of the parcels post. The principal ground on which he bases his plea is the advantage of the system to the country dweller. Here is a typical instance.

J. H. Hale says: Rural free delivery wagons run from Hartford past his house. "I have a farm on the other side of the state, beyond New Haven, possibly forty miles from my own home." "There was a little implement I wanted the other day from the other farm, so I called up the superintendent on the telephone and told him to send it by mail. He could not do so, because it weighed five pounds, so he had to hitch up a horse, drive three miles to the express office, pay 25 cents to bring it to an express office two and a half miles from my own home, with the Connecticut river rolling between. I had to hitch up a horse and drive two and a half miles in each direction, pay thirty cents for ferriage across the river, and it cost me in all more than a dollar to get that small parcel, to say nothing of the great inconvenience both to my superintendent and myself."

Well Insured.

There was a certain farmer who was a firm believer in insurance. He insured his life and the lives of his family. He insured his house and farm buildings against fire and lightning. He insured his success by hard and diligent work. And he spent most of his money paying premiums.

This farmer was congratulating himself upon his foresight when one day it began to rain like all possessed. It kept on raining. His house, which was roofed with shingles, sprung a leak and before the holes could be plugged up, plaster and paper had been ruined to the extent of \$50. None of his many insurance policies covered the loss.

The day after the flood a neighbor drove by and listened in silence to the tale of woe the farmer poured fourth.

"Why don't you have leak insurance?" the neighbor asked.

"Leak insurance? I never heard of that; but man it takes all the money I can spare to pay all my other insurance premiums now."

"I didn't say anything about paying premiums, did I?" laughed the other, "You have to get a new roof, don't you?"

"I certainly do," said the farmer mournfully.

"Well, for about the same price as any other roofing you can get Genasco Ready Roofing made of Trinidad Lake asphalt—Nature's everlasting waterproofer. That will be your leak insurance, and you will have no premium to pay."

"Where can I get it?" asked the farmer.

"Why any good dealer sells it or you can write to the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, in Philadelphia. They will send you their enlightening booklet, 'The Good Roof Guide Book,' and give you full information."

Can't Help Himself.

"My husband is particularly liable to seasickness," remarked the lady passenger. "Could you tell him what to do in case of an attack?"

"Tain't necessary, mum," replied the captain; "he'll do it."—Ladies' Home Journal.

The World's Debt for War.

"The war debt of the world for borrowed money, practically all used for war purposes, amounts to nearly \$37,000,000,000," says President Jordan of Leland Stanford University, in the June "World's Work." "This sum is expressed in the 'Endless Caravan of Ciphers,' which carries no meaning to the average taxpayer, until he feels its pressure in the rising cost of living, and in his own difficulties in making both ends meet. The interest charges of the world on its national bonded debt are about \$1,500,000,000 a year, and about \$2,500,000,000 are expended yearly on standing armies and on battle-ships. If we were to sell out the entire holdings of the United States, capitalize the returns, and put the whole sum at interest at 4 per cent., it would just about keep up the military expenses of the world in time of peace."

Not the Same.

Transient—Was the show last night the real thing, as they advertised?

Uncle Eben—Real thing nothing. It was a fake. The boys exposed it. We got hold of the fellow who played the villain, and after riding him around town he finally confessed that he warn't no real villain, after all; just pretendin'.—Lippincott's.

Getting Back to Nature.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by A. G. Symonds, N. H.

There never was a time in the history of this country when so many people were getting back to nature as there are today. Laboring men, carpenters, masons, engineers, clerks, professional men, lawyers, ministers, doctors are leaving the cities and returning to the soil for their existence.

Poultry keeping which is both a pleasant and profitable occupation is the cause of a good many giving up the city for the country. The reason is that wherever a person has a plot of ground in the city or in the suburbs he will be found keeping a few hens, studying their needs and endeavoring to learn how to make the most profit from them. If he solves this problem satisfactorily he will commence to yearn for larger opportunities in poultry keeping, and naturally and logically a farm presents itself as the means of satisfying that longing.

There is a case of an inn keeper with which the writer is familiar in the city of Malden, Mass. In a small back yard not over four rods square he kept 200 hens and each year successfully raised 400 chickens. From the time the chicks were hatched until they went to the pot, their feet never touched mother earth and the writer saw hens three years old that never had the pleasure of foraging. The entire number was divided up into small lots and kept in crates. The very best attention and care were given them and this inn keeper is making money from his hens. The breed kept is Single Comb White Leghorns. As soon as this man can dispose of his hotel property you will find him back in the country doing the work that he loves, i.e. caring for his poultry.

A professional man buys a few eggs of a well known fancier. They hatch and the chicks mature into handsome birds. They appeal to his eye and sense of beauty. He exhibits some of them, perhaps carries off a blue ribbon. He becomes more interested, grows more enthusiastic, and raises more the next year, but his back yard is limited and a home with plenty of land must be purchased in the country where he can have room to follow out his hobby, i.e. fancy stock.

Then there is the laboring man who finds it more difficult each year to meet his bills. The price of eggs and meat are almost fabulous and he is perplexed with the problem of living. "Why pay so much for food products when I can raise them myself and be independent besides?" he thinks, and he seeks the country for a chance for an independent livelihood.

There are hundreds of farms for sale in this broad land of ours. More farms were sold during the last twelve months than ever before. There is a migration from the city to the country. The abandoned farms are being taken up. It is profitable to farm them now. Farm products were never higher, never brought higher prices than now. The law of supply and demand is asserting itself. The people of the great cities of the country must be fed. It is up to those that till the soil to produce the food. Farming today is a paying occupation.

There never was a better opportunity to engage in poultry keeping. Eggs and poultry never commanded better prices than now. Thousands of eggs are being imported and our population is steadily increasing. Surely he who produces the eggs must receive the profits, for "as ye sow, so shall ye reap."

Land can be purchased reasonably. Ten dollars and upward an acre is the usual price for land. There is plenty of land for sale today on the earth's surface, but at the tremendous rate at which population is increasing it is only a question of time before none can be purchased at reasonable prices. Land trusts will be formed and land will be farmed out for rent as it is done in Great Britain today. No better investment can be made than in land, for this "no thief can break through and steal, neither can moth or rust destroy."

The rise in farm values in the eastern states is surprising and that rise will increase with the influx of population to the country. "Back to Nature" is the war cry and it is being taken up by the toiling thousands. "Back to Nature" is the fervent prayer upon a million lips, the ardent desire in a million hearts, the hope, the wish, the goal of a million souls.

Timely Farm Notes.

Written Especially for Green's Fruit Grower by Frank I. Hanson.

The most up-to-date farmers are having neat letter heads, showing the name of their farm. They are inexpensive and business-like.

The farmer who is systematic in his work stands a good chance for prosperity. Haphazard efforts are sure steps to the poorhouse.

Quite likely you have some odd jobs saved up for the boys and hired men.

Try asking them to bring home a string of pickerel from the lake instead. This treatment helps the wheels of work run smoothly.

Brother Farmers, are you keeping in touch with what is going on in the world around you? Being interested in the other fellow makes our own work more enjoyable. The successful man in any business must "keep up."

It is more economical in the end to buy good farming tools, and the importance of taking good care of them must not be overlooked. Some men will use a tool for many years and its value will be very little impaired.

Why not have a Young People's Day on the farm occasionally? Invite them all, open up the whole house, play games and sing the good old hymns. Finish up with a picnic supper in the woods, and perhaps a bonfire in the evening. It pays.

The profit of the farm does not depend wholly upon a good production. There must be a rigid watch kept over the expenses and all unnecessary drains upon the pocketbook eliminated. Most of us can look back and see where we spent money that was not really necessary.

Good farm buildings do not mean lavishness. They should be substantially constructed of good material, planned for convenience and the outside kept painted to withstand the weather. Anything more elaborate is only a waste of money.

He is a mighty mean man who will get from a boy a man's work for a boy's pay. But many do it. Such treatment tends to start many boys on the downward slope. Hundreds will say this caused them to leave the farm.

There is a certain class who will persist in saying that the farmer has the hardest time of any man on earth. Is your farm helping to disprove such assertions? At any rate it ought to convince such persons that farm life is really worth living.

A farmer should never be judged by his appearance, for often his work makes it very much against him. Size him up by his home life, his influence in the community and the general condition of his farm. "Clothes never makes the man."

It is true that many farm houses do not have proper bathing facilities. There should be a room of some sort, which can be heated in the cold months, that the hired men can use. Every home can surely have a good sized galvanized wash-tub and plenty of towels, located where splashing can do no harm.

Any man contemplating leaving the farm to accomplish "great things" should think carefully. Of course there are men who would be wasting their lives in a way to remain on the farm, but they are geniuses. Where one man sets the world on fire with some natural gift, hundreds of others will do far better to till the soil. Remember that true greatness of life is often doing faithfully the little things that others overlook in their mad rush for fame and fortune.

Newest Notes of Science.

Swinging between instead of over trucks a new car for underground railroads requires but seven feet six inches of clearance above the tops of the rails.

Standard clocks of the Paris Observatory are kept ninety feet underground, where the variation for several years has been less than one degree.

An oven and a boiler have been patented by an Illinois man to fit on the bottom of an electric iron as it is inverted to form a miniature but complete cook stove.

Close records are being kept of an equal number of blond and brunette soldiers in the Philippines for the use of an army board that is studying tropical diseases.

To keep an automobile driver's hands warm there have been invented gloves, in which wires are woven which can take electricity from contact plates on a steering wheel.

Twelve hundred reinforced concrete piles, some of them 75 feet long and 17 inches in diameter, will be used as foundation for the new marine station at Dover, England.

On Herself.

At a lenten musical at the Waldorf-Astoria, a young matron related a bon-mot of Marie Tempest's.

"Miss Tempest's nose is frightfully pug, isn't it?" she began. "Well, I met her at a tea once, and she joked about her nose as if it had belonged to someone else."

"When the Creator," she said, "was looking for a nose for me, He took, you see, the first one that turned up."

Doctor—"Your temperature seems to have taken a drop or two." Patient—"Can't I do the same, doctor?"—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Newedd—"Jack, dear, I want you to get your life insured." Newedd—"Why? Are you going to do your own cooking?"—Boston Transcript.



Buy Certainty With Your Wagon

There is no longer any need to speculate in wagons. Before you buy the wagon you can be sure of the quality of wood in hubs, spokes, felloes, axles, bolsters, stakes and boxes; of the weight and quality of metal in tires, skeins and ironing. One way to be sure of the greatest value your money will buy is to purchase an I H C wagon.

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By **SAMUEL B. GREEN, B. S. Hort., For.**
Professor of Horticulture and Forestry in the University of Minnesota

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Twentieth Century Tree Surgery.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Sylvanus VanAken, Fort Ewen, N. Y.

What the dentist does for the teeth and the surgeon for the human body, we can do for the tree. The trouble has been with us Americans in the past, that because of the abundance of trees, we have an adequate idea of the value of the individual tree. Few civilized nations so neglect and abuse its trees.

Our trees are heritage left to us by the foresight of earlier years, but we, with a blind faith in the ability of nature to care for her own, have left them to much uncared-for and unattended. And as long as this state of affairs continues we are failing in our duty to the future, and robbing it of a possession absolutely priceless. It is an undeniable fact that delay will cost much more than immediate action.

There are many fine shade and fruit trees going to decay, noticeable by the decayed cavities in trunk and large limbs, many of them the work of "tree butchers" who sawed or cut out a limb improperly, others were caused by the elements and leaving a ruff untrimmed wound. Such trees can mostly be saved indefinitely, so far as that particular wound is concerned, which I have been able to prove by practical work.

It is not the work of a novice, as many believe, judging from much of the work done in this section. First, these cavities in the decayed portion of a tree must be thoroughly taken out. Chisels and mallet, auger are also useful in doing this work. The outside of wound should be cut up to the green growing bark all around the edge, after this the inside of wound should be thoroughly disinfected

left on the outside of tree, below the bark, and which the cement can thinly lap over.

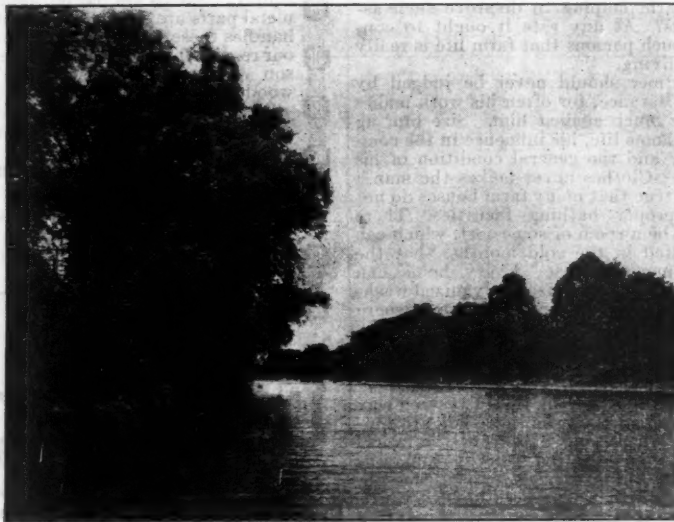
With this procedure the bark begins rapidly to heal over the filling thus completed, encasing it in the body of the tree, and in time practically ending all traces of the wound.

Also better methods can more generally be used in treating trees that are inclined to split, and for the restoration of those already breaking apart. Instead of the antiquated bands which girdle the bark and in time kill the tree, a much simpler and harmless method can be used. Chains should be put up and fastened with bolts, in such a manner as not to hurt the bark, and at such a height that the greatest amount of leverage is gained, while the device may remain practically out of sight among the foliage. Climbing spurs, such as are used by the ordinary "tree butcher" should never be used. They work untold damage to the bark, upon which depends the life of the tree. A proper equipment of ropes and ladders, coupled with the agility that comes from practice will be quite sufficient.

About Bird Life.

Mr. C. A. Green:—Your article The Birds Our Friends, in June issue of Green's Fruit Grower is very interesting and instructive. It should stimulate a spirit of love and protection to our feathered friends.

I am not an authority on birds but have given considerable thought to their habits and importance. On one point I must take exception to your article: the object or motive of their song. A married man as well as the young lover may be given to singing. He may sing or whistle while at his work in the field, far removed from



View of the Genesee river, south of Rochester, N. Y. The new \$100,000,000 barge canal will cross the river near this point.

with Creosote, at the rate of one ounce to a gallon of water. Another good way is to cauterize the wound with a small flame of gasoline which also acts as a disinfectant. But be extremely careful not to allow the flame to scorch any part of the live wood around the hole. When the entire surface of the cavity is thoroughly dry it should receive a coat of white lead. This effectually seals all openings of the small fibre-vascular bundles through which the sap bubbles wastefully into the wound, feeding insects and other parasites. After this a few small nails might be tacked around the inside of cleaned cavity to help reinforce and study the cement filling, which is the next operation. The filling is shaped in such a manner that the contour of the tree is preserved. I use one part cement with two and a half parts of clean sand, such as will pass through a quarter-inch screen when dry, and two parts large pebble gravel. The concrete should always be laid in sections, giving time for drying between applications. The filling is never a success unless water is absolutely excluded; that when it is properly done, it not only serves as a physical support to the tree, but preserves the remaining wood tissues from further decay.

As a further reinforcement to the cement and bracing of the tree, one-quarter iron rods are used in the larger cavities. One is placed lengthwise of cavity and one or two across if necessary. These rods are placed a little in the wood, by boring for same, and just below the top of cement line. After the filling is finished just below the green layer sap bark, a wet hemp bag should be tacked over the work, so the hardening of the cement will be gradually carried on and this avoid checking. When thoroughly hardened, it may be painted with a thick coat of white lead and linseed oil, as a sure guarantee against all moisture entering the wound, a two inch margin might be

human ear, or while strolling alone through the forest, without a thought of charming or entertaining a fellow being. To such song he may be actuated solely by a spirit of praise giving to his Creator, or, he may do so for his own entertainment.

I believe, too that there is a better and a nobler reason for the attractive attire of the male bird than to charm the subject of his life.

Would it not be more in keeping with the benevolence of the Maker of Heaven and Earth to assume that the glistening and manifold hues of our song birds are for the pleasure and edification of those who are made His Images. And again, would it not be reasonable to assume that another and potent factor in the song of birds is that of expressing their happiness at congenial weather such as warm sunshine and balmy breezes, as well as an abundance of food?

Surely the canary confined in his cage in our living rooms month after month and year after year can have no hope of attracting a mate to his domain.

However, the economic side of bird life is much more likely, than the aesthetic to appeal to the average rural resident, scientific men and audobon societies are doing commendable work to educate farmers and rural dwellers to the economic importance of protecting and fostering bird life.

Up to the present time it would appear that the majority of farmers have seen and been impressed only by the depredations upon their crops, overlooking or not understanding the part birds play in holding in check destructive insect enemies, that would, except for the fact that insects are the natural food of birds, soon overrun our fruit trees, cereal crops and forest trees, until farming would be a forlorn hope, and the very existence of mankind threatened.

Here is a puzzling thing to me about birds; if approaching cold weather drives our birds South, what impels them to

leave a more equable and seemingly more congenial climate?—C. F. Bley.

Mr. and Mrs. Aschenbrenner were touring Europe, and had just arrived at Pisa. Mrs. Aschenbrenner was all excited upon reaching the leaning tower of Pisa, and eagerly pattered up the spiral stairway, leaving her husband languidly awaiting her return.

Asshe weighed a shade over 200 pounds, her husband always dug up an excuse when it came to accompanying her on any altitudes above easy falling distance.

He was just pondering on the beautiful flow of unintelligible language used by their guide when the "from topmost rampart came the 'Hi-lee, Hi-lo' trill of his wife, who was leaning far out and waving a scarf.

Mr. Aschenbrenner obligingly looked up and then came to life with an anguished roar:

"Gretchen, for your life get back. You're bendin' the building!"

Birds vs. Insects.

Senator McLean's bill to protect migratory animals and insectivorous birds gives the department of agriculture power to prescribe the necessary regulations. Mr. Forbush, in his book on "Useful Birds," declares that insects destroy agricultural products to the value of \$800,000,000 a year. Beside this enormous property loss, there is the insect menace to health. Birds are among the chief agents in keeping down the insect pest, which increases as birds disappear. Government authorities contend that if the destruction of wild birds continues at the present rate for fifty years, they will become a natural curiosity. As the Hartford "Courant" says, the farmer must choose between birds and bugs, the latter meaning an alarming loss of crops. Officials of forty-three states have appeared before the congressional committee to urge the necessity for government action in the matter, since concerted efforts by the states seem to be out of the question.

Can Women Run Autos?

"Can women run—Young man, are you trying to kid me?"

He saw that I was serious.

"My boy, women are the most expert drivers. They respect traffic regulations. Women realize the responsibility and always have their machines under control. Who ever heard of a woman driver arrested for speed violation or carelessness? Look, coming down the drive, in the French limousine! See the chauffeur gazing at the nursemaid! As she glances back, watch him pose and the car steer itself. He does the same trick at fifty miles an hour. A woman would never do that. Lose her head in an emergency? No, sir! She's on the job. If we had more women drivers in this town, there would be fewer coroners' cases."

Screech Owls.

"The most common is the little mottled or screech owl, and it catches a great many birds. I saw one's nest had in it three young, one rotten egg, six mice and seven birds. The birds were swallows and warblers. Now that is the question, whether they do more harm in catching those birds than they do good in catching mice.

"I once knew two young fellows who had a large price offered them for owls' gizzards. But when found they out that that owls have no gizzards, they were completely sold. Although the owl has no gizzard, it has a machine inside that separates all the bones and fur and feathers, clean and dry, and it is thrown up out of their mouths and nothing is digested by them but soft substances. I have had many tame owls and have stood by and seen them work that wonderful machine often.

"Now, if you take a mouse or a piece of meat and pitch it at a tame owl, it will catch it on the fly, and in broad day at that. So that proves whether they can see in the daytime or not.

"I read in the 'Fur News' where a boy shot an owl and sent a letter to the editor asking if they were good to eat. Now if he had asked me I should have told him they were fine. I once knew a German who had a taxidermist shop in Newark, N. J., and was doing quite a business, and at one time had two or three carcasses of large fat owls in his shop."

Her Prospectus.

Promoter's little daughter—"Mamma, I think they'll send us a baby now that we've moved over on this new street."

Mamma—"How so, my dear?"

Promoter's little daughter—"Well I've prospected the territory and they've struck babies on all sides of us."—Judge.

All true science begins in the love, not the dissection, of your fellow-creatures; and it ends in the love, not the analysis of God.—Ruskin.

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Is it a Profitable Investment.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—The writer is just back at his desk from a brief stay at one of the smaller towns on Cape Cod. It was a retired and rural spot which I visited, and quiet, in comparison with the bustle of the city, but there were the ever present and ever fascinating problems in agriculture of the vicinity to take up one's time and attention, and I hope that I left behind me a few helpful ideas in regard to the wisdom and profit of planting fruit trees of the best varieties. Surely, there was need of suggestion of just that sort, in that vicinity!

But the chief diversion of the day, there, was going after the mail. Twice a day, the villagers all seemed to make a habit of gathering at the little post office to see what Uncle Sam had brought for them, if anything. It has come to be one of the chief social events of the place, and not a bad one to break up the monotony of a quiet day.

One day I thus received from the hand of the postmaster a voluminous circular containing a glowing account of a corporation then being formed to raise apples in the far west; with, of course, an urgent invitation to subscribe for some of the stock. I had nothing to do, so I was therein informed, but to pay in my money, and thereafter dividends at the rate of seven per cent. per annum would come to me by mail, and all that I need do to reap my profits was to go to the post office and get them.

Now I have nothing to say in disparagement of fruit growing in the west. In fact, I believe that the opportunities of thus reaping a rich harvest out there are almost boundless. But why should one put his money into paper stock and be content with a seven per cent. return thereon, when in reality the facts are that if he will but put the same money into stocking his own lands right at home with the best of young fruit trees, the return which he will receive will be many times as great?

Seven per cent.? Bless you! Nature does not deal in any such niggardly fractions as that. But give her a fair show and a little encouragement, and she immediately responds with a return of hundreds per cent. Your banker will be forced to retire from the field every time, when he comes into competition with nature in this matter of a fair return upon money advanced. She has resources to set to work that he knows nothing about, when she gets a little capital to start out upon, and labors while he sleeps, and compounds results every twenty-four hours, and adds interest to principal as she goes along, and then multiplies by ten; and exacts no commissions.

Are you looking for a good investment for a little money, some place to put it where the bankruptcy courts will not have the say of what shall finally be done with it; where receivers are not too much in evidence, and where you can call for an accounting at any time, and get it? Then try some young fruit trees of the best varieties that can be had right on your own land, under your own oversight. Seven cents on the dollar? Yes, that sounds well, but let your own soil demonstrate to you first what it is willing to pay for the use of a little of your money, and then see what you think about it.—R. B. B. Massachusetts.

Editor's Note:—There was never a time in the history of this country when there were so many enterprises on foot for which capital was solicited from the farming community. In many parts of the country orchards are being planted and money solicited from the people to pay for the land, the trees and the necessary cultivation, and large promises of profits are given to investors. Surely no intelligent man should need to be told that he should not trust his money in the hands of entire strangers. The safest investment for money is in a good farm mortgage or in buying a good farm well located, in buying fertilizers and in planting fruit trees on your own land. The next best investment is to deposit your money in some good safe bank in your own locality.

The Gathering and Selection of Fruit For Winter Storage.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by M. Roberts Conover, N. J.

For successful fruit keeping we must not work against nature but with her merely holding back the ripening process for a longer interval than ordinary conditions will allow. The stage at which winter fruit is gathered largely determines its worth for keeping. Fruit taken before its growth is complete is as prone to early decay as that left to become ripe. The proper condition for storage fruit is of full size, flushed with its characteristic color but firm and hard with its uncolored parts green rather than yellow.

Cool weather for gathering is a decided advantage to the profitable fruit grower. Careful handling is another essential. Careless ignorant pickers will mar the

fruit by bruising. The process consists in removing the fruit from the trees and laying it in baskets previous to sorting without bruising or breaking the skin. The process though nice is not necessarily a slow one. A deft picker or packer can properly handle the fruit in less time than the clumsy, slovenly picker who ponderously grasps the fruit, with extraordinary efforts at gentleness.

As soon as gathered, the fruit should be put in a cool place to await the ultimate grading and packing and this grading should not be long delayed as sound, hard fruit quickly deteriorates when in contact with that which is ripe or in the least decayed. The sound fruit for storing must be graded according to size and of course, the different varieties are kept separate.

When planning for home storage it is well not to depend upon such home-grown varieties as are known to decay quickly in one's own section. The same variety grown farther north will usually keep better. Each grower knows these local conditions and their effect on certain fruits of his locality. It is a fact, though, that the keeping quality of some of the more unreliable varieties of fruit varies with the different growing seasons therefore, the home storage of such fruit may be ventured placing it where any early decay may be discovered.

It is certainly important to have the air as pure as possible. Whitewashing the walls of the home-storage room certainly helps and the speedy removal of any decaying fruit is important.

Apples should be stored in a temperature just above freezing, in tight packages. Pears keep better if wrapped in paper before storing them in a dry cool place.

The following table shows the world production of books, says the New York Tribune, from 1436 up to 1908. In 1436 the production was one book:

From	Books
1436 to 1500	30,742
1500 to 1536	45,776
1536 to 1600	242,048
1600 to 1700	972,300
1700 to 1736	528,624
1736 to 1800	1,108,572
1800 to 1822	420,376
1822 to 1828	141,924
1828 to 1887	3,855,221
1887 to 1898	1,374,118
1898 to 1900	308,888
1900 to 1908	1,395,552

The world production of books from 1436 until 1908 can, therefore, be approximately estimated at 10,378,365.

Integrity as a Source of Income.

"There are four important sources of income: labor, managerial activity, integrity and capital. The man who depends upon labor alone will have, as a rule, but a small income. It is when ability as a manager and integrity as a man begin to yield their income that the young man gets ahead rapidly says Farm and Fireside.

"It has often been said the first thousand dollars is the hardest to accumulate. This is true, because it must be saved almost wholly from the one source of income, labor. From the one source of income must be provided food, clothing and shelter for the worker, before anything can be put aside as savings. Add another important source of income, and accumulation by saving becomes easy.

"The importance of integrity as a source of income can not easily be over-estimated. There are two ways of realizing upon your integrity. Most men are willing to assume a certain amount of integrity on the part of the young men. The young man can sometimes take advantage of this fact and, by dishonest actions, realize a small return once for all. It is not this method of realizing upon one's stock of integrity that is to be dwelt upon here. The way to realize an important financial return for one's reputation for integrity is not to sell out, but to continually acquire more stock.

"Reputation for integrity gives the opportunity for the young man with little capital to realize upon his managerial activity. There are many owners of farms who, having grown old at farming, are willing to turn their entire capital over to the management of a trustworthy young man. By working as a hired laborer on a farm, a young man may establish a reputation for integrity such that the owner of the farm will turn over the entire management of the farm and equipment to him as a tenant instead of a directed hiring. I know cases where this has resulted in an increase in the income of the young man from thirty dollars a month and board to a thousand dollars a year. Integrity gives opportunity to realize upon one's managerial ability by operating the capital which belongs to others."

A hot iron will separate postage stamps that have stuck together without injuring the gum.

Selecting Your Painter

With the aid of our "Handy Book on Painting," you can make a wise selection of your painter and work more intelligently with him to make your painting successful. The book tells you how much paint is required for a given surface, how many coats to apply, how to mix paint, how to get different color effects, etc. It tells just what materials must be used to make durable paint.

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and pure linseed oil, when properly mixed and applied, grip into the wood and hold there till time and storm slowly and evenly wear away the surface. Then you repaint without having to scrape or burn off the old paint.

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Ask for Farming Helps No. 304.

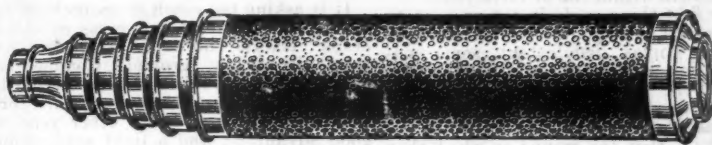
If there are children in your home or your neighbor's home, ask also for the Dutch Boy Painter's Book for the Children.

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What to Do With the Old Orchards.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. J. W. Mathie, Vermont.

While much time may be gained by renovating an old orchard, and such an orchard may become a paying proposition in a short time paying big dividends on the cost of renovation, not all orchards are worth renovating, and one must use judgment as to the advisability of so doing or he may sink a large sum of money as deeply as in a wildcat mining scheme.

Apple trees that are more than forty-five or fifty years old, even when appearing fairly thrifty, will seldom pay for renovating.

An orchard should stand so that half or more of its trees are in a good position, that is properly distanced to allow of letting in the sunlight when the others that interfere are cut away, yet not be so far apart as to make the stand straggling. The trees should be of good varieties and the land be smooth enough to admit of cultivation. Wonderful things are now done in the way of renovating old trees. Their diseases are healed, their wounds dressed, their deformities cut away. The bearing wood is largely a new growth within two or three years.

The first thing to do in the orchard to be renewed, is to go into it with axe, saw, pruning knives, disinfectant, some concrete, and a few sticks of dynamite. Where the trees are too thick, cut out enough to make way for light and air. To blast them out root and branch is the best way, then the ground on which they stood is ready to work.

Having thinned them in number, go into the tops and prune. Cut them out

so that the top will be open enough to let the sunlight in, then cut back the tall branches until there is a good frame work for a low spreading top. The tree will often look as if about all gone, but the new growth of a year will make a different tree of it. Clean out all diseased places, and fill the cavities with concrete after washing with lime-sulphur, copperas, or some other disinfectant. Paint all bare cuts with paint, or coal tar, or with a thin mixture of cement. It is necessary to exclude water from all exposed parts to prevent rotting.

The next step is to plow the orchard and give it a good dressing of manure, as much as seven or eight tons to the acre. The grounds should then be harrowed every ten days until midsummer when it may have some cover crop sown. It is not strictly necessary to do this the first year, as there will be no fruit to speak of. Frequent cultivation will be equally as good, perhaps better, but the first bearing year, after harrowing until mid July sow buckwheat and leave it on the ground to form a mulch the following winter, and to form a carpet for the fruit that falls.

It is asking too much of an orchard to ask it to raise fruit and grass or other crops. Harvest no cover crops, but let them lie on the ground. Commercial fertilizer is not so desirable for orchards as is stable manure, but a good corn fertilizer may be used every other year to good advantage, and a light application of lime is also beneficial.

Apples need lots of water. There isn't much left of them when the juice is ex-

tracted, therefore everything should be done to conserve moisture.

Tillage helps hold the moisture, and also destroys many insect pests. Tillage every few days the first part of the summer, then a cover crop to be left on the ground. Every third or fourth year sow clover of some kind, the following spring manure clover and leave the crop on the ground to be plowed under the following spring.

The apples on cultivated soil will be a third larger on the average, will be glossier and of better color, and will be juicier, crisper, and of better flavor. There will be more in numbers, and such fruit will sell in market for a better price.

It will cost from forty to sixty dollars an acre to renovate an orchard. It will cost six or seven dollars a year to cultivate it.

Apples of good quality have sold for prices the past two years that would make from one to three barrels of apples pay this bill. The extra yield would be many times this. Apples sold in New York for five cents apiece the past winter. Twice the price of oranges. Consumption is increasing and the supply of good fruit is no where equal to the demand.

Co-operative work in spraying, also in grading and marketing, will help the producer to realize a profit. A neighborhood power sprayer would be cheaper for each man than a hand sprayer for each.

A better sale could be made to dealers by a number of persons with fruit graded alike and sold in one large lot. It is sometimes advisable to send a man to the city to deal direct with the dealers. Granges have an excellent opportunity to work in this manner, not only with their fruit but with other crops.

Strive in all ways possible to create a market. The city man can create a market for seconds and even thirds if he chooses. It is a good investment sometimes to ship such apples to charitable institutions and homes. The organizations will usually pay transportation gladly, and it creates an appetite for fruit that will later cause the sale of the cheaper grade to people who cannot buy firsts but will buy a cheaper grade. I read a story some time ago about a society called the Apple Consumers League, and the plan was not so fanciful as it might seem at first thought.

Apples in Various Ways.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Elma Iona Locke.

Apple Dessert.—Pare half a dozen good sized tart apples and cut out the cores, cutting out about one-third of the apple, then boil the apples until tender enough to be pierced with a broom straw, but be careful to have them keep their shape. Separate the cores from the apples cut from the centers and stew the apple until it is a pulp, then mix it with some cold boiled rice, the yolks of two eggs, and sugar and spice to taste. When the whole apples are done, fill the centers with the mixture, beat the whites of the two eggs to a stiff froth with two tablespoons of powdered sugar, put a spoonful on the top of each apple and serve.

Apple Snow.—Pare and core half a dozen apples, bake quite soft, then mash and let cool. Add the whites of two eggs and sugar to taste, and beat to a stiff froth.

Apple Fritters.—Wipe the apples perfectly clean, and cut out the cores as closely as possible, cut in slices across the apple, dip each slice in fritter batter, and fry until brown.

Creamed Apples.—Pare and core the apples, and either bake or stew to a soft pulp, press through a colander, and sweeten to taste. Fill your glasses three-fourths full with the apple, sprinkle with cinnamon, and heap the top with whipped cream.

Baked Apples.—Take sound, tart apples and core but do not peel them. Fill the centers with sugar and stick into each a clove, a bit of cinnamon or lemon peel as preferred. Put into the oven with a little water in the bottom of the baking pan and bake until tender.

Breaded Apples.—Cut thin slices of bread into rounds, butter both sides, and lay in a well buttered tin. Cut medium sized pippins in halves, scoop out the cores, and lay a half apple on each round of bread, the hollow side up. Put into each apple a spoonful of good thick sweet cream, strew sugar over bread and apple, and place in a slow oven until the apple is done, adding sugar and cream several times as they dissolve. Serve warm.

Danish Pudding.—One pound of apples pared, halved and cored, stew till not quite tender, with sugar and cinnamon. Make a batter of the yolks of six eggs well beaten, twelve ounces of sugar, one-half pound of grated almonds and the well beaten whites. Butter a baking dish, put the apples in first, then a layer of jelly or jam, then the batter. Bake about one hour and let cool. Serve with whipped cream. For sixteen persons.

Apple Custard.—One pint of stewed and mashed apple, one-fourth pound of butter,

one-half pint of cream, three eggs beaten light, sugar and nutmeg to taste. Mix and bake in a puff paste in a moderate oven.

Eden Pudding.—Steam ten or twelve pared and cored whole apples, let cool, place in a buttered baking dish, and put a little jelly or jam in the core opening. Make a boiled custard of one pint of sweet cream, yolks of four eggs, one teaspoonful of corn starch, and one-half cup of sugar, remove from the fire and stir in the well beaten whites of two eggs; pour this over the apples and bake for half an hour, then spread over the top the whites of two eggs beaten stiff with two table-spoons of sugar, brown a little in the oven and serve.

Baldwin Pudding.—Mix one and one-half cups of bread crumbs with one-third cup of melted butter. Cover the bottom of a baking dish with crumbs and add one pint of sliced apple. Sprinkle with one-fourth cup of sugar, two table-spoons of lemon juice, one-fourth cup of chopped almonds, and a grating of nutmeg. Repeat this layer and cover with the remaining crumbs. Bake forty-five minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with hard sauce.

Apple Fritters.—The well beaten yolks of five eggs, three cups of milk, a pinch of salt, three cups of flour, and two teaspoons baking powder, beat hard, then add the beaten whites of the eggs, and a cup of sliced apple, drop in spoonfuls into boiling oil, and when done sprinkle with sugar.

Baked Apples and Bananas.—Wash and core six large, tart apples, make the hole in center from the core is taken large enough to hold half of a small banana. Stuff each apple in this way, put a teaspoon of sugar on each apple, and squeeze a few drops of lemon juice on it. Bake in a moderately hot oven, and serve hot.

Jellied Apples.—Put one-fourth box of pink gelatine to soak in one-fourth cup of cold water; pare and core whole six apples, simmer them gently in three cups of water, line six cups with the top halves of six sliced wheat biscuit dipped in milk and drained, and place an apple in each lined cup. Add to the water in which the apples were cooked, one cup of sugar, the softened gelatine, the juice of a lemon and half the grated rind, and cook till reduced one-third, then turn it over the apples till the cups are full, when cold, turn out and serve with cream and sugar.

Apple Salad.—Peel and cut the apple in small cubes, blanch English walnuts, and break in pieces, and cut some celery in thin slices; marinate the apple and nuts with oil and lemon juice half an hour, drain, add the celery and a mayonnaise dressing, and serve in cups made by removing the pulp from red apples; cut the edges of the apple cups in points.

Cultivating the Strawberry Field.

The soil of the strawberry field must be thoroughly cultivated during the entire growing season to keep it loose and friable. This condition of the soil is beneficial in several ways. It allows the air to penetrate the soil which is necessary as roots need air; it retains moisture in the soil by preventing rapid evaporation from the surface; it assists in breaking down plant food which would otherwise remain insoluble and it keeps the ground free from weeds which rob the plants of moisture.

Why Tree Wounds Heal Slowly.

Care should be taken to have the surface of the wound smooth. Rough or splintered wounds heal slowly and the longer the time required in healing, the greater the danger from infection. If the bark has been torn around the edges of the wound, the uneven edges should be cut back to sound bark. Sharp tools are necessary for good work. The knife pruning shears, and saw usually make hood wounds with ordinary care, but dull tools should always be avoided.—Conn. Farmer.

What to Do With Old Horses.

I believe the right thing is not to sell them for \$10 or \$20 or trade them off for some article of small value, but simply to take them to the woods and shoot them or chloroform them and put them beyond the reach of cruel men, says Rural Life.

Some people I know of have turned their old horses out to pick their living when they were aware that the old "pelts" could not get enough to eat and would die for the want of food.

The writer had a pair of horses last year which were 26 years old. One of them was a pet for women to drive. He gave out somewhat and was turned out into good feed for one year and then we decided that we better kill him rather than to winter him again, although he was as fat as a seal, and his mate 26 years old this spring, is equally as fat and is in harness three or four times a week and will play like any young colt if you give him the chance. He has never lost a meal or oats in 26 years of his life. There would be more such vigorous old horses if they were properly cared for.

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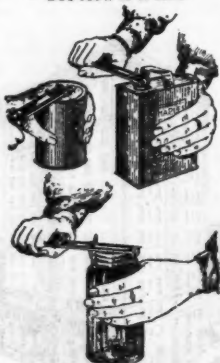
Because of its jack-like construction it is so strong that it will cut a perfectly smooth opening in the toughest tin, and will remove the tightest sticking screw top. Actual length is eight inches and made of steel to give toughness and strength. Nothing to get out of order. So simple and positive in its action that a child can easily use it.

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ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

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Building A Flyer.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George Weller.

Silas Breen built a flying machine—The wings were white and the frame was green.

The motor was hung away in back—Like they are in a one-lung Cadillac.

And the wheels underneath on which to start

He had taken off from an old go-cart. The propeller though it wasn't new; Silas thought could be made to do By the laying out of a dollar or two.

Oh, the steering gear was a work of art And the very pride of Silas's heart; With cable and pulleys, levers and things That wiggled the rudder and tilted the wings.

The seat which he built like an easy chair Had a nice soft cushion stuffed with hair; There was room for one and some to spare.

When she was finished se'd Si—"By heck, I'll make her fly or break my neck." So he got all the help around the farm And pulled her up on the big red barn. "For the very best way if your going to fly Is to get a right good start," said Si.

He turned the motor with a pull and jerk And at first the darned thing wouldn't work.

But it finally started with a wheeze and cough.

Si hopped in and he was off On the fastest trip he'd ever had.

Then the things that happened are surely sad,—

The back flew up and the front flew down There was an awful thud as it struck the ground.

An explosion then, a Benzine smell! Where Si is, where no one can tell.

The Production of Butter.

I give below the amount of butter produced by different states according to the census report of 1909. While butter has constantly increased in price, we must consider that it is a marvelously nutritious product and an expensive one to produce. If we buy a pound of meat a large portion of it may be bone, fat or gristle. I estimate that nearly one-half of the meat I buy is a waste product, but if I buy butter every particle is consumed. Butter is not only attractive to the palate but is one of the most nutritious articles of food consumed by man. Below is the amount per pound produced in the various states:

	Pounds	Value
Maine.....	15,405,000	\$4,500,000
New Hampshire...	6,805,000	2,052,000
Vermont.....	35,393,000	10,207,000
Massachusetts....	5,253,000	1,641,000
Rhode Island.....	5,843,000	1,832,000
Connecticut.....		
New York.....	69,359,000	19,740,000
New Jersey.....	4,391,000	1,301,000
Pennsylvania.....	91,642,000	25,282,000

Evaporating Apples.—Apples, either green or ripe, of any kind, may be utilized for this purpose, but if made from cooking varieties the product will be better, says American Agriculturist. They are prepared by being pared, cored and sliced, either by hand or machinery; then steeped in a solution of one-half pound of salt to a gallon of water and allowed to remain there for two or three minutes, spread on wooden trays of a convenient size—usually 24 by 36 inches—after which they are subjected to the fumes of sulphur for a few minutes, and placed in the sun or kiln to dry. Paring, coring and slicing machines may be obtained from the leading dealers at varying prices. Sulphuring is accomplished by obtaining a box, the inside measurements of which are the same length and breadth as the tray, making one side of it a door and nailing cleats a few inches apart on the inside of each end, on which the trays of fruit are placed, the lower tray being a foot or so from the bottom. A little flower of sulphur is then put in a vessel to which a lighted coal is applied and then placed on the bottom of the box; the door is closed, and the fruit allowed to remain in the fumes for five to eight minutes. The object of this is to keep the fruit from darkening while drying, and to give it a presentable appearance. The fruit should not be allowed to remain in the fumes longer than is sufficient to attain that end, as over-sulphuring is objectionable. If only a small quantity of apples is being treated, it may be sulphured by placing the trays one on top of another with the ends of the lower one resting on two supports a foot or so from the ground. The burning sulphur should be placed underneath, and a sheet of tarpaulin thrown over the whole so as to retain the fumes, and allowed to remain as previously stated. When so treated, the fruit is placed in the sun or kiln and allowed to remain there till the bulk is sufficiently dried, when it is removed, thrown into a bin, and allowed to remain there, turning it over occasionally

in the meantime, till the moisture is equalized between the fruit which may be over-dried, and that which is still on the moist side. When this is accomplished, the product is ready for casing; and, if for sale, is usually put up in boxes. The sulphuring process is only to keep the apples in good color. If not so treated, they become dark, and do not command a ready sale in some markets; but if for home use, or for markets where the sulphur treatment is prohibited, would be just as palatable, if not more so than the sulphured article.

Behind Time.

Is there anything more annoying than lack of punctuality, says the Fruit Grower. It has wrecked fortunes, lost important battles, changed the fate of nations, brought death to the helpless, and strangled domestic happiness. It is the most common of bad habits, and the one which receives least attention from mothers.

What is the use of being everlastingly behind time? Such a habit not only interrupts the plans of others, but it rasps the temper and induces inharmonious. To a punctual person there are few things so exasperating as lack of punctuality in others. Everyone hates to be kept waiting; it is a pity that everyone does not feel the same about keeping others waiting. I believe that, if the celestial gates were to be closed at a certain time, and due notice were given, a great many people would not start in time to get there, and many of them would be men! Now, I know this is likely to arouse protest among the masculine readers of this paper; nevertheless, I shall stick to the proposition. I am a housewife. I know what it is to live with a man who always finds something that must be done just as he is called to breakfast! This same man never seems to enjoy a chat on the street corner as he does when my nice dinner is spoiling; and he'll come hurrying in, a half a hour late, with the information that he couldn't possibly get away a minute before he did, and look grieved if I fail to accept that statement at his valuation. I've seen him run for a train until he nearly had apoplexy, and he will look really hurt when I make fun of his appearance as he pranced down the street. I always laugh at him, even when he loses his train, for he has no business being late. He wouldn't have such a habit had he been properly trained when he was a boy; but he is too old, now, to reform. It is a pity, for it is the one source of trouble between us. If ever I have children to train, I shall begin in time to make them punctual. If all mothers would do this, how much happier everyone would be.

It is not the great troubles of life that wear us out, but the little rasping, disagreeable happenings, the delays and vexations. I love my husband, but I can't forgive his mother for having been so careless in her method of training.—Mrs. A. S. Solly.

There was a large fire in this place on Tuesday; and the intense heat caused several rows of pea vines owned by Richard Harris of Washington Avenue to prematurely bloom. He states that before the blaze there was not a sign of a blossom on the vines. The fire started at 11 o'clock in the morning in a garage owned by Mariano Cestari. The flames swept across Mr. Harris's garden to a house in Washington Avenue owned by Andrew Weston. Mr. Harris at first thought that the flames would destroy the vines, but the effect was just the reverse.

"There are some falsehoods, Tom, on which men mount, as on bright wings, to heaven. There are truths, cold, bitter, taunting truths, that bind men down to earth. Who would not rather have to fan him in his dying hour the lightest feather of a falsehood such as thine, than all the quills plucked from that sharp porcupine, revengeful truth, since Time began?"—Kansas City Journal.

Alfalfa on a well-drained slope is doing well, although not as well as usual, because the cold, wet spring is not conducive of good growth, but the warm weather of the past week has made a wonderful difference. Do not get discouraged—alfalfa is, I believe, still the best crop that a Connecticut farmer can raise.

The East is Coming.

There is no area in the United States better adapted to the production of grass than the Eastern part, but for a century it has lacked cattle. The tide has now turned; Western lands are no longer uncultivated; pioneer farming has in a large degree forever disappeared in the United States. The East is rapidly coming into its own.

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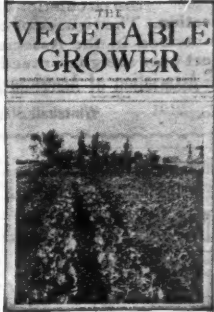
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Breezes from New Hampshire
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George B. Griffith.

True Pride.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George B. Griffith.

A young man named Parks, from Worcester, Mass., once entered the store of the Lawrences, in Boston, and found Amos, the senior partner, in the office. He represented himself as having just commenced business, and desired to purchase a lot of goods. He had recommendations as to character from influential citizens of Worcester, but none touching his business standing or capacity. The great merchant listened to his story, and at its close shook his head.

"I have no doubt," he said kindly, "that you have full faith in your ability to promptly meet the obligations you would now assume; but I have no knowledge of your tact or capacity, and, as you are just launching out on the sea of business, I should be doing you a great injustice to allow you to contract a debt which I did not feel assured you could pay at the proper time."

But Mr. Lawrence liked the appearance of the young man and finally told him that he would let him have what goods he could pay for at the cost of manufacture—about ten per cent. less than the regular wholesale price. The bill was made out and paid, and the clerk asked where the goods should be sent.

"I will take them myself," said the purchaser.

"You will find them rather heavy," suggested the clerk, smiling.

"Never mind; I am strong, and the stage office is not far away, and besides I have nothing else to occupy my time."

"But," said the clerk, expostulating, "it is hardly in keeping with your position to be shouldering such ponderous bundles through the city."

"There you mistake," replied the young man, with simple candor. "My position just now is one in which I must help myself, if I would be helped at all. I am not ashamed to carry anything which I honestly possess, nor am I ashamed of the strength which enables me to bear this heavy burden."

Thus speaking he shouldered a large bundle, and had turned towards the outer door, when Mr. Lawrence, who from his office had overheard the conversation, called him back.

"Mr. Parks, I have concluded to let you have what goods you want on time. Select at your pleasure."

The young man was surprised.

"You have the true pride for a successful merchant, sir," pursued the shrewd Lawrence, "and I shall be much disappointed if you do not prosper."

Amos Lawrence was not disappointed. Within fifteen years from that time Samuel Parks was himself established on Milk street—one of the most enterprising and successful merchants in Boston.

Well Fed.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George B. Griffith.

An instance of an inventive genius in an illiterate farmer's boy is too good to be forgotten. A small farmer hired a youth to assist him in the work of his farm as an indoor servant. The first piece of work he was set to do was to thresh out some corn. As the farmer was passing the barn in which the youth was at work he heard the flail lazily keeping time to a tune the lad was singing. Stopping to listen, he ascertained that the words were:

"Bread and cheese, tak' thy ease."

Going into the house the farmer said to his wife: "This seems a queer sort of lad we have gotten. He seems to think that the speed at which he ought to work should be measured by the kind of food he gets." And then relating what he had heard he suggested, "suppose we give him something different at dinner tomorrow, and see how that acts."

This being agreed to, he had apple-pie added to his bread and cheese. This brought down his flail somewhat more rapidly, for it was going to the speed wherewith the lad sang,

"Apple-pie accordingly."

"Bob's doing a bit better today, lass," said the farmer to his wife, "let us mend his dinner again tomorrow, and see what that will bring forth."

So, when the next day's dinner-time came 'round he had a good plate of beef and pudding set before him which went down right grandly, and brought the flail into splendid action to the words,

"Beef and puddin'."

"I'll gi'e thee a drubbin'."

And to a jolly good tune.

"I see plainly," said the farmer, "if we wish to get good work out of Bob, we must feed him well." So Bob had his bill of fare improved without having recourse to a strike.



Mr. C. A. Green:—I have taken your Fruit Grower for eight years or more and it has become such a friend in our home that my wife and I think we can't get along without it. We take a number of papers and magazines and certainly yours is second to none. We enjoy it more and more each month. I send you photograph of my home. It is 115 years old. I have lived in it 63 years, much longer than anyone else ever has. Some changes have been made in it since it was first built but it is substantially the same old house. It is sound and good outside and in.—S. H. Marrow, Me.

Festivals in Wales.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George B. Griffith.

The school fête, the ploughing match, and the horticultural show, have driven out May-poles and Christmas mis-rule in many parts of Great Britain.

In some places in Wales, however, is still preserved the picturesque old customs dear to the peasantry.

In Cornish villages the character of the coming year, with regard to good or bad fortune, is foretold by the appearance of things on the morning of the new year. A trivial mishap, or slightest instance of good luck, has now more than its usual significance in as much as it predicts, in a general way, the course of events through the ensuing twelve months.

A strange custom marks Collop Monday, or Nicka-man night. This precedes Shrove Tuesday, and about the dusk of the evening, it is the custom for boys, and, in some cases, for those who are above the age of boys to prowl about the streets with short clubs and to knock loudly at every door running off to escape detection on the slightest signs of a motion within. If, however, no attention be excited, and especially if any article be discovered negligently exposed or carelessly guarded, then the things are carried away, and on the following morning are discovered displayed in some conspicuous place, to expose the disgraceful

want of vigilance supposed to characterize the owner. The time when this is practised is called 'Nicka-man night,' and the individuals concerned are supposed to represent some imps of darkness, that seize on and expose unguarded moments.

On the following eve the clubs are again in requisition; but on this last occasion, the blows on the door keep time to the following chant:

"Nicka, nicka-man
Give me some pancake, and then I'll be gone;
But if you give me none
I'll throw a great stone,
And down your door shall come."

In Hugh Miller's delightful volume on the traditional lore of Cromarty, we are told that after nightfall, the young fellows of the town formed themselves into parties of ten or a dozen, and breaking into the gardens of the graver of the inhabitants, stole the best and heaviest of their cabbages. Converting these into bludgeons by stripping off the lower leaves, they next scoured the streets and lanes, thumping at every door as they passed until their uncouth weapons were beaten to pieces. When disarmed in this way, all the parties united into one, and, providing themselves with a cart, drove it with the rapidity of a chaise and four through the principal streets.

The beginning of Lent was once marked by a curious custom in Wales. A figure made up of straw and cast-off clothes, was drawn or carried through the streets amid much noise and merriment; after which it was either burnt, shot at, or thrown down a chimney. This image was called 'Jack O' Lent,' and was intended to represent Judas Iscariot.

The Beautiful Laurel.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George B. Griffith.

The Benzoin and the Sassafras are the only two species in the New England States of the Laurel, so justly celebrated in the romance of classical literature; but those two shrubs, being deciduous—not holding their leaves in winter—are not associated in the minds of the people with the true Laurel. They have given this name to the Kalmia, which is evergreen and bears a superficial resemblance to the Laurel of the poets. A curious fact is related by Phillips, in his "Sylvia Florida," of the Laurel. In the Middle Ages, favorite poets, who were generally minstrels, were crowned with wreaths of Laurel branches containing the berries; and this custom was imitated in colleges, when they conferred a degree upon graduating students. "Students," says Phillips, "who have taken their degrees at the Universities, are called bachelors, from the French bachelier, which is derived from the Latin baccalaureus, a laurel-berry. These students were not allowed to marry, lest the duties of husband and father should take them from their literary pursuits; and in time all single men were called bachelors."

There is a tradition that the odors of the Sassafras, wafted from the American shore, led Columbus to believe that land was near and encouraged him and his mutinous crew to persevere on their voyage.

The Sassafras often attains the height of sixty feet in the Southern States, and nearly eighty feet in the country 'round Philadelphia.

"When a thunder-storm threatened," as Suetonius relates, "Tiberius never failed to wear a crown of laurel-leaves, impressed with the belief that lightning never touched the leaves on the tree."

The opinion of the ancients concerning the immunity of the Laurel from lightning was probably derived from their idea of its sanctity as the tree which was dedicated to Apollo. At the present day there exists in Italy a similar notion concerning the white grape vine. Some of the peasantry of that country are accustomed to twining its branches around the head and waist as a protection from a thunder-stroke.

Curing a Headache.

Those who have headaches must surely know that something is wrong in their organism, says Harpers Bazar. A headache is a warning cry and it should be heeded, and no stone should be left unturned to find what is the cause, for one cannot successfully cope with headache without knowing exactly why he has the headache. The migraine attacks those who are run down. Rest from work, avoidance of fatigue, the proper attention to diet, the use of some tonic, may ward off the attacks. It is of the greatest importance to keep the bowels in good condition. A light laxative, taken immediately upon feeling as though a headache might come, will often free the system so that the headache can be avoided. The stomach, too, may be helped by taking a quarter of a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in hot water.

Some Strange Fruits.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George B. Griffith.

First I will tell you about the butter-trees. We would not call it very good butter, but it is the best they have in the country where it is found. It is what we would call, from its shape, a pear, only that its meat is so soft. It grows in five or six pound lumps, as large as your head, and is a soft yellow substance under a green leathery sort of skin. It is called the Avocado pear. And the cabbages of the same people are another curious dish. You have often seen cabbage heads growing on a short stalk not longer than your hand. Well, the cabbages of the West Indians grow on the top of palm-trees fifty feet high. The leaves are eaten just as ours are, but the palm cabbage-heads of the West Indies are two or three times larger than ours. The trees which grow pots and kettles are called calabash-trees. The fruit is larger than our pumpkin or watermelon, and has a hard rind something like that of a coconut. Out of this rind the natives make all their cooking utensils, which are as useful to them, and a great deal cheaper, than ours are to us. The people who live in the torrid or hot zone do not know what raspberries, cherries, apples, peaches, or strawberries are, just as we know nothing of many of their fruits except in a preserved state. But there are many fruits which both countries have in common, but of a very different quality and size. We have quinces, and the hot countries grow guave, which are the same in kind, but smaller in size. They have bananas, while we have a very inferior fruit of the same kind growing wild in the woods, and called pawpaws. You have often eaten apricots, and you remember what a delicious fruit they are. They also grow in the hot countries, but

been pickled, that the rats may have had a taste of it first, or that the serpents may have crawled over it.

If any young readers of this should get interested in the study of botany,—that is of plants and flowers, and trees and vegetables,—they will find that there are a great many curious things to be learned. They can learn from the study of botany how flowers breathe and sleep, and how their blood or sap circulates in their veins; how they mark time like a clock; how they travel from country to country; how they kiss and caress each other; and how and why some of them carry umbrellas over their pretty little heads, or wear hoods; and many other strange things, which they will find much pleasure in studying, and which will make them wiser and also better men and women; for the wiser one gets by study, the more he learns to love his fellow-creatures and the God who made them all.

"Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

Miss Autumn.

I hate to see the summer go,
As go it must apace;
The only thing that reconciles
Is that sweet autumn's golden smiles
Appear to take its place.

A cat-a-waul most allus means a cat-a-fence.

Some folks try to raise a mortgage by settin' on it.

Good men are skuree; probberly thet's the reason.

High heels don't necessarily make high steppers.

The average man's head is easily turned on the street.

Uv course the ol' hen ain't to blame fur what she don't scratch up.



Apple orchard of J. M. Lyon of Iowa at picking time. Iowa is one of the most prosperous states in the Union. There is no state which possesses richer soil or more well to do farmers than Iowa. Of late Iowa is getting a wide reputation for fruit growing. With her marvellous soil and progressive inhabitants there should be no limit to the fine fruit which Iowa may produce.

are very much larger than our apricots, growing to the size of a man's head. At the same time they are not so sweet and eatable as ours. The trees form most beautiful shades, as ours do; but they are not used as such because it is dangerous to sit under them—for fear the fruit might fall on one for one reason, and also for fear that the parrots will throw the big apricots at you. In the same regions there is a small species of lemons which make excellent soap, and they are used for that purpose where they grow. When a gentleman in the West Indies wants to wash his hands, he squeezes the juice of the lemon on them and rubs them briskly in water until they are clean. There is an acid in the lemon similar to that used in soap, and hence it is a sort of natural soap. Then there are oranges which are also very good for blacking your boots, though rather expensive. But in the countries where they grow in great plenty gentlemen use the worst kinds for blacking their boots. The orange is cut in two, and the juicy side of one half is rubbed on the soot of an iron pot and then on the boot. Then it is rubbed with a soft brush, and a bright polish at once appears. Again, there is a fruit which is often found pickled on our tables in this country called the mango. It grows in the West Indies on what may be called a rat's nest and serpent's den. The mango is a large tree, with long branches and wide leaves, and in the West Indies, where it grows, it is the usual hiding-place of rats and serpents. The rats build their nests by pasting the leaves together in the strange ways which certain little animals and birds have, and here they live and hatch their young. The serpents live in the hollow places, like squirrels; and though serpents and rats are sometimes in the same trees, they do not fight and quarrel, but live like peaceful neighbors or a happy family. Of course they do not injure the fruit, but it is not always pleasant to reflect when eating a mango, even after it has

In sizin' people up don't allus use yourself fur a comparison.

Even when you are takin' chances take on'y what belongs to you.

The ol' rustler is the most reliable alarm clock, an' is allus wound up.

There are two ways uv 'goin' through' a crowd, but only one is safe.

Oftentimes the smaller the foot you step on the more it hurts—you.

I often wonder how some people git by. Mebbie they are good purchasers.

Some folks say they are "so tired" so often thet they git to believe it after awhile.

Too many cooks may sp'ile the broth, but it is more like y thet they might eat it.

A fellow hez to git down an' out sometimes in order to appreciate the heights.

I never could see why they make straight-backed chairs sence nobuddy wants to set thet way.

A good many folks start out to make a bungalow an' end up by makin' a bungle.

You will notice thet the city folks are pickin' up the country places thet show the most pickin' up.

"A place fur ev'rythin' an' ev'rythin' in its place" should include the tongue, the nose an' the curiosity bump.

When you are layin' up somethin' fur a rainy day don't mistake ev'ry little sprinkle fur a genuine storm.

Ef a girl is going to be a sister to you you will find it much pleasanter before you marry her than afterwards.

You may not be able to git onto the band waggin, but ef you keep on pushin' you may be able to tire out the ol' hoss an' distance the hull bizniz.

Success.

Some people say the farm don't pay,
Them folks, I jing,
I b'lieve they are so all-fired slow
They really wouldn't make a go
Uv anythin'!

Riches have wings. If you don't believe it, invest in an aeroplane.

Forestry Notes.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—Iowa is said to have 200,000 acres of planted timber and yet the fence post supply is insufficient. This is owing to the fact that wrong trees were first planted.

It costs the farmers in any agricultural state, \$1,250,000 annually for fence posts alone.

A properly managed forest plantation will produce, when the trees have reached post size, 3,500 posts, 3 to 5 inches in diameter per acre.

The two great enemies of a forest plantation are fires and stock.

The best species for post production are black locust, chestnut, catalpa, Osage orange, Russian mulberry and European larch. Better consult the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. as to the best trees to grow in your locality before planting.—Reader.

A Forest Plantation for Profit.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Black locust is subject to the attack of the borer to such an extent in some states as to make its cultivation a rather doubtful proposition. Small post size will be reached by the trees before the borer has done any serious damage. Black locust thrives on fairly good sandy or gravelly broken land.

Chestnut is not suited to some sections. Osage orange is subject to winter killing north of a line drawn east and west through Des Moines. Osage orange makes a very long-lived post; its only drawback is a tendency to split under the staple. It grows to best advantage on a deep, rich soil with plenty of moisture, but will do well on a variety of soils.

European larch, though not so rapid a grower as black locust, is suited to fairly good hilly lands. Unlike its relative, tamarack, it will not thrive in wet places.

It produces good post and pole timber and makes good lumber.

Russian mulberry is a rather low dense tree with a strong tendency to branch and form crooked stems. For wind-break purposes around orchards and plantations of young hardwood it is especially valuable. Birds are very fond of its fruit and because of this fact the tree is frequently planted near cherry orchards to prevent birds making ravages on the cherries. It grows on a variety of sites and may be used where better trees cannot be grown.

On suitable sites, hardy catalpa is one of the very best post trees. The United States Forest Service has made a number of tree studies in different states and will gladly give advice on planting to those desiring it. A letter to the Forester at Washington will bring the information.

Fortunate Encounter.

Mr. Greenly was traveling in Europe. He had plenty of money, abounding good nature and an almost inexhaustible fund of combined trust and ignorance.

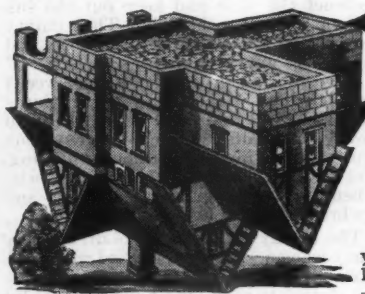
On the railway platform at Heidelberg he was rudely jostled by a student.

"Look here, young man," said Mr. Greenly, surveying him with some disapproval, but no rancor, "you hadn't ought to crowd me so. I've got a right to stand here, same as you have."

The student gazed at him haughtily for a moment, then;

"I am at your service at any time and any place," he said, in precise English, with a strong German accent.

"You are!" and the beaming American hooked his arms within the other's and secured a firm grasp on his coat sleeve. "You're just the man I've been looking for. You carry this hold-all, will you, while I tackle the suitcase? Do you charge by the hour or the piece?"—Youth's Companion.



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 5882—Children's Night Dress, closed front or back—Cut in size 1 year and with drawing requires 2½ yards 36 inches wide. Price 10 cents.
 5882—Ladies' Waist, with applied yoke—Cut in 6 sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1½ yards of 36-inch goods; ¼ yard of 22-inch all-over. Price 15 cents.
 4625—Girls' Semi-Princess Dress—Four sizes, 6 to 12 years. For 8 years it requires 5½ yards 24 inches wide. Price 15 cents.
 3117—Boys' Shirt Blouse—Cut in 7 sizes; 4 to 16 years. For 10 years it requires 2½ yards 27 inches wide; ¼ yard linen 12-inches wide for collar. Price 10 cents.
 4164—Ladies' Kitchen Apron—Four sizes, 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. For 36 bust it requires 4½ yards 27 inches wide. Price 10 cents.
 5900—Children's Sun Bonnet—Cut in one size, requires 1 yard of 36-inch goods.
 4784—Bonnet No. 1, requires 1 yard of 22 or 36 inch goods, Bonnet No. 3, ½ yard of 36-inch goods, Bonnet No. 4, 1 yard of 36-inch goods. Price 10 cents.
 5922—Ladies' Shirt Waist with Applied Front Yoke—Six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch goods, with ¼ yard of 24-inch silk. Price 10 cents.
 4500—Girls' Dress—Four sizes, 6 to 12 years. For 8 years it requires 3½ yards 36 inches wide. Price 15 cents.
 5373—Ladies' Three Piece Skirt—Cut in 5 sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Size 24 measures 2½ yards around lower edge and needs ¾ yards of 44-inch goods. Price 15 cents.
 5102—Ladies' House Dress without Shoulder Seams—Cut in 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 6½ yards of 36-inch material.

5396—Ladies' Dress—Skirt having Inverted Plait or Habit Back—Cut in 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5½ yards of 36, 4½ yards of 44-inch material, 10½ yards of banding. Price 15 cents.
 5373—Ladies' Waist, Closed at Front—Cut in 6 sizes 32 to 42 inches bust. Size 36, for waist 2½ yards 36-inches wide, for guimpe, 1½ yards of same width. Price 15 cents.
 4500—Children's Rompers—Cut in 4 sizes, 2 to 8 years. For 4 years it requires 2½ yards 36 inches wide. Price 10 cents.
 Order patterns by number and give size in inches. Address Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Household Notes.

If jellies are becoming candied, cover them with a quarter of an inch of pulverized sugar, underneath the paper, and they will remain in good condition, even for years.
 To take out wagon grease, if it is the kind made of animal fat, sponge with ether; if it is the kind made with coal tar, it may be removed with a cloth dipped in petroleum.
 If you must carry hot coals from the fire and fear that they will spill, why not try dropping them into a long-handled frying pan? They cannot escape and cannot hurt the pan.
 To prevent thread from knotting when doing hand sewing, always make a knot in the end last broken from the spool. This done, stretch the thread by giving it several quick pulls.

not pare them. With a peach-corer scoop out the centre core, leaving the pipe in. Cut into quarters or smaller. Put into an earthen jar, strewing an occasional layer of sugar, to which a taste of salt has been added, over the fruit. Add water to fill about a quarter of the jar. Cover the jar with its lid or a plate, and place in a moderate oven until the fruit is quite tender. Keep back some of the sugar, and in a preserving pan make a syrup as for canning. Now fill your canning jars with fruit, adding some of the syrup out of the earthen jar to each, then fill up with the syrup you boiled. Screw down in the usual way. The proportions of fruit and sugar are the same as for canning.

Do not throw away vinegar in which homemade cucumber pickles have been preserved. Keep it and use it in salad dressing, instead of the ordinary vinegar. The flavor is delicious, and one that cannot be gained in any other way.

For The Pickle Jar.

Chili sauce is better when home made, from the fact that one knows what goes into the jar. A dozen tomatoes, eight green peppers, two onions, a half dozen small chili peppers, will make two or three bottlefuls—about a quart or more. Boil three cupfuls of good vinegar and put into

Green Tomato Sweet Pickle.

Seven pounds of tomatoes, four pounds of sugar, three quarts of vinegar, one pound of seeded raisins, cinnamon, spice and cloves to taste. Slice the tomatoes in half-inch slices, or not too thin, and soak in a water-bucket of cold water in which is three-fourths of a pint of lime, for 24 hours. Then soak in cold water two hours. If the lime is very strong soak in clear water longer. Boil in the syrup two hours, after draining out of the clear water.

Making Rugs.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower—Much of the beauty of the rug depends upon the colors used, and if the goods is faded, as it is likely to be, dye it the colors you wish with diamond dye. Roll these gathered strips into balls and send them to a carpet weaver, whose charges for weaving and chain will be a small amount. It does not resemble carpet weaving, as the chain sinks into the rugs and does not show. Use dull colors for the middle and bright colors for the border. If you prefer hit or miss, collect all the small pieces you have, cut into strips and lay in a pile by themselves. The small rolls of pieces that have cumbered the bags or boxes for a long time can be utilized to advantage. When you have plenty, mix them well and sew them. The shorter the strips and the greater the variety of colors, the prettier it will be. Finish the ends with a plain border. Heavy crocheted fringe made of carpet chain or colored cord should be placed across the ends.—Elsie Gray.

Couldn't Oblige Two.

The hansom ordered by the middle-aged spinster was late, and the cabby came in for a good rating when he finally drove up. "I shall probably miss my train," the irate lady informed him, "and I shall hold you responsible. I want your name, my man. Do you understand? I want your name!" The Boston driver clucked up his horse easily. "I'll let you have the number if you like," he said, "but you can't have my name. That's promised to another young lady."—Ladies' Home Journal.



Another view of rhododendrons and azaleas in blossom at Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y.

If furniture has grown dull and streaked, try rubbing it with a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and coal oil. It polishes quickly and is much less expensive than the prepared polishes.

Suede shoes that have become worn and shiny may be freshened by rubbing them lightly with emery paper.

Always line a cake pan with medium-weight yellow paper. Grease the paper not the pan, except the edges.

When roasting meat add just a few drops of vinegar to the water used for basting to make the meat more tender. A spoonful of oxgall to a gallon of water will set the colors of almost any goods soaked in it previous to washing.

To make perfect stew of tough beef cut it into small pieces, weighing about half an ounce, and cook for eight hours.

A chocolate sauce, such as is served with vanilla ice cream, poured over lady fingers, makes a simple and tasty dessert.

Soak old flour sacks in borax water over night to remove the printing and then boil for half an hour in soapy water, and they will make excellent washcloths for dishes.

To bake potatoes quickly, place them close together in the oven and cover with an inverted pie plate.

Here is a recipe for canned baked quinces which comes all the way from South Africa, says R. N. Yorker. The Transvaal housewife who gives the recipe says she likes the flavor much better than the boiled quince: Wipe the quinces; do

it the vegetables finely chopped and salted to taste; boil an hour and a half and bottle without straining. More may be made, but proportions are the same.

Glue and Cement Recipes for Glass And China.

Glue for Glass.—Dissolve isinglass in alcohol, then mix over the fire in warm water, and stir until it is of a proper glue consistency.

For China.—Mix rice powder to a paste with water, and boil one minute.

A Glue Which Remains Liquid.—Dissolve ordinary glue in whisky instead of water. It will always be liquid and ready for use.

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DIRECTIONS.—Set gauge on the floor so that the skirt will fall over the long wire, making it come under or inside of the skirt. Fold the goods under, so that the long wire will come inside the fold, as shown in illustration No. 1 and pin the hem in place. Slide the gauge along and repeat. The Ezy-Hem can easily be used as a chalk marker also. Place the gauge with the long wire finger outside and against the goods, and simply draw chalk along the wire lengthwise, using the wire as guide or rule.

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The Mechanical and Chemical Effect of Milk on Man.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—Milk is the normal secretion of the mammary glands of all mammals—the highest class of animals (having a backbone)—and the milk of all mammals has a similar composition, consisting of fat, sugar, albuminoids, mineral constituents, and small quantities of other compounds. The milk of the cow has been studied in greater detail than that of any other animal on account of the extended use of this animal's milk and the products derived from it as human food. Our knowledge of the chemical composition of cows' milk is indeed very complete, while studies, more or less incomplete, have been made of the milk yielded by woman, the goat, the ass, the mare, and the sheep.

While there may exist a wide difference in the sustaining qualities of the mammary secretion of different animals as applied to man, this difference will be found not only in the chemical properties of the milk, as given by chemists, but we will also add that there is a mechanical effect which milk produces on the human tissues that must not be lost sight of, there is also a vitality which the animal has which produces the milk that is essential, this vitality is marked by certain characteristics which are all important and to which we will refer later.

Briefly our scheme is to show the mechanical and chemical effect of milk on the human, and why the Holstein-Friesian cow is the food producing ideal. While the chemistry of the different constituents of milk is only in its infancy and it may seem premature to discuss such at this time, still for the purpose of this paper it will be quite necessary to hint at some of the obscure truths. A word first as to the individual constituents of milk, the fat for instance is of peculiar and complex composition; it differs from other fats in that it contains compound glycerine, it exists in milk in small globules and each globule is surrounded by a true membrane, now this last is a proven fact and I would ask you not to debate it for the present but bear it in mind for future use in the study of this paper.

The sugar in milk is also of peculiar nature; that of the cow's milk is called "lactose," or, more commonly, sugar of milk. It is generally assumed that all milk contains the same sugar, and while it may be so, it is a fact that the sugar of one animal seems to have a property not found in that of another. The albuminoids, differ in the milk of different animals. They may be divided broadly into two classes, those like the cow and the goat which give a curd on the addition of an acid, and those like the human and the mare which do not. Now the curd found in the cow is composed of casein, which is composed in the main of earthy phosphates, the presence or absence of which causes the difference in the albuminoids of the two classes. Besides casein there exists in all milks a second albuminoid called Albumin; this differs from the casein by not being precipitated by acids, but will be coagulated by heat. There are other albuminoids described in milk.

Salts:—Henkel and Bechamp are about the only authority, they admit the pres-

ence of potassium, calcium, chlorides, phosphates and magnesium; Henkel has gone so far as to find an organic acid (described as Citric acid) which he has found at times in some samples of milk, and while this result is not universally accepted, for the sake of future reference please keep this point in mind. If you can only see with me that the atoms composing the different elements of which we have been talking are so delicately arranged, and the molecules built up in so complex a manner that they cannot be disturbed, you would then understand how even a slight change in some one element would make a vast change in the whole. This is so to such an extent that in the large percentage of cases where the milk is modified the child or invalid does not thrive. By some writers it is said that the reason that the milk of Jerseys does not agree with subjects of low vitality is that it is so rich in fat that when in combination with the digestive ferments produces a substance that is absolutely toxic, this I feel is not quite true. In the Holstein's milk the fat globules are so small that they readily pass by endosmosis through the cellular tissue. Prof. Holt in his summary from figures compiled from sixty thousand analysis collected by Mr. Gordon of the Walker-Gordon Milk Laboratories made from the American grades and common natives says, leaving out the Jerseys, the average of the different breeds of cows are remarkably uniform in their total solids, now if it is a fact that there is little difference in the component parts between the Holstein and other dairy breeds, wherein are we to lay claim to this superior Vitality in the Dutch milk, in two ways, first, the chemical combination of all the elements of the milk, in one breed this combination will produce one result, while in another breed these elements combined will produce entirely different results in other words in one breed these elements are happily combined, while in others these same elements are opposed. How is this so? Well, just as one manufacturing pharmacist will make a certain preparation composed of two or more ingredients, the results when given to the body are good, another pharmacist analyzes the product and prepares as he thinks the same, but the result on the body is disastrous. Why? Because there is that lack of what is known in medicine as a happy combination.

A Walker-Gordon representative replied in answer to my question—if left with no other means of feeding infants than raw cow's milk, what breed would you choose, "Holstein" because it comes nearer a balanced ration than any other. To the Holstein Breeders I will say you have in your breed all that can be desired for the production of a pure food product, to say nothing of other grand qualities, so don't waste your time trying to breed an absurdly high percent. of fat to the detriment of inborn qualities, qualities that have made the Holstein-Friesian the head of all dairy breeds.—Arthur E. Gue, M. D., Mich.

Mrs. Champa—And so two of your sons are boy scouts? Where do they do most of their reconnoitering? Mrs. Stout—In our refrigerator.

The Trap Door Spider.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Dr. Grace M. Norris, South Columbia, N. Y.

The Mygale or Trap Door Spider is an important member of the spider family. This spider inhabits the western plains and the deserts of Utah. It usually selects for its nest a place bare of grass and of a firm soil, free from rocks or small stones. It digs a deep tubular hole in the earth, a foot or two in depth and of a diameter of an inch or two in breadth, sufficient to admit its body. It lines the interior of the nest with a double coat of tapestry. The one nearest the wall, which is of a coarser tissue, being covered with a pure white silken substance like paper.

The door which is circular, is constructed of many layers of earth kneaded and bound together with silk. Externally, it is flat and rough, corresponding



Nest of Trap Door Spider, showing trap door, and interior of nest with tubular lining, and exterior removed.



The Mygale or Trap Door Spider.

to the ground around the entrance, for the purpose of concealment; on the inside, the door is convex, and the tapes tried thickly with a web of fine silk.

The threads of this door tapestry are prolonged and strongly attached to the upper side of the entrance, forming an excellent hinge, which when pushed open by the spider, closes again by its own weight, and, on the interior side, opposite to the hinge are a series of little holes, into which the spider puts its feet, to keep the door closed, should any enemy endeavor to open it by force.

When the nest is finished the spider takes a supply of food and retires to the bottom of the nest, and closes down the little door, which is shown in the photograph. When the food is exhausted it goes forth and procures a fresh supply.

Many of the curio stores in the west hire men to dig up their nests and catch the spiders. It requires great skill to dig up a nest in perfect condition. The process is something like digging up a mouse hole in the ground, and preserving the shape by leaving enough dirt around it to hold the hole together. With a sharp knife the man cuts the earth around the spider's nest and lifts it out and places the nest in a pan or basket. He then catches the spider and imprisons it in a tin box. The nests are turned and placed on a shelf or put in little wooden pails made of red wood from the celebrated trees of California. The spiders are killed and mounted on plaques in little glass boxes. The nests and spiders are sold to tourists or sent to dealers in natural history supply all over the United States.

Some miners noticed a spider run into her nest on their approach and close the trap door. One of them noticed that the door differed a little, from the doors of other spiders' nests, as it was perfectly round, and on investigating, found the spider had used a silver coin, about the size of a dime, coined in the reign of a Spanish monarch, and perhaps lost by a subject in his restless wanderings over our continent. The spider had used the coin for the foundation of her trap door, packed soil above and below the metal, and in this way constructed her trap door. The insect had found the coin and utilized it in building her home.

A Pound of Honey.

When you eat a spoonful of honey you have very little notion as to the amount of work and travel necessary to produce

it. To make one pound of clover honey, bees must deprive 62,000 clover blossoms of their nectar, and to do this requires 2,750,000 visits to the blossoms by the bees.

In other words, one bee, to collect enough nectar to make one pound of honey, must go from hive to flower and back 2,750,000 times. Then, when you think how far these bees sometimes fly in search of these clover fields, oftener than not one or two miles from the hive, you will begin to get a small idea of number of miles one of the industrious little creatures must travel in order that you may have the pound of honey that gives them so much trouble.

It may also help you to understand why the bee is unamiable enough to sting if you get in its way. When one has to work so hard to accomplish so little it is quite irritating to be interfered with.

Oxen usually die in pairs. One yoke fellow seldom survives the other, says Coleman's Rural World. Working and resting side by side through many long years, these patient animals develop so strong, so deep and abiding an affection for one another that separation means death. When a pair of oxen are yoked together in youth they fight. Their mutual hatred is as great as would be that of two men yoked together. But with the years passage they cease to kick and butt. They become friends. And this friendship ripens at last into an overmastering affection which, it may be, consoles the mild, laborious creatures in some measure for the cruelties often inflicted upon them by man.

Interesting Trees.

The bread-fruit tree of Ceylon is remarkable. Its fruit is baked and eaten as we eat bread, and is equally good and nutritious.

In Barbutu, South America, is a tree which on piercing the trunk produces milk with which the inhabitants feed their children.

In the interior of Africa is a tree which produces good butter. It resembles the American oak, and its fruit, from which the butter is prepared, is not unlike the olive. Park, the great traveler, declared that the butter surpassed any made in England from cow milk.

At Sierra Leon is the cream-fruit tree, the fruit of which is quite agreeable in taste.

At Table Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, is a small tree, the berries of which make excellent candles. It is also found in the Azores.

The vegetable tallow tree grows in Sumatra, in Algeria and in China. In the island of Chusan large quantities of oil and tallow are extracted from its fruit, which is gathered in November or December, when the tree has lost all its leaves.

The bark of a tree in China produces a beautiful soap. Trees of the sapindus or soapberry order grow in the north of Africa. They are amazingly prolific, and their fruit contains about 38 per cent. of saponin.—N. Y. Farmer.

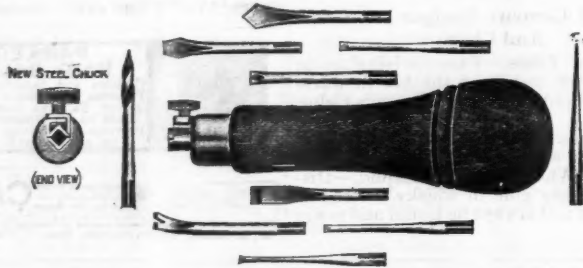
Nothing Ever Lost.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by W. Scott Haskel.

If I love a person or object, it is because I am at one with the principle; it stirs me because it is in me. The object that appeals to the senses, may sometimes elude me and seem to be lost; but the principle ever remains, and the principle is the real life, while the form is but the expression of the life. An artist may paint a picture representing an ideal conception. It is a part interpretation of life, that the artist is able to see at the time. He views his creation with more or less satisfaction, for, being his ideal, it comes near to him. It is his very life, expressed. But though expressed, his ideal has never left him, and is capable of being reproduced in form time and again without diminishing in force or quality. The picture or the form, is not life, but a speaking likeness. The artist himself has never seen life, except in imagination, because life is always in the unseen; it is the observer, the eye, the ego, God, unity, spirit, the All, the uncreate. God never did create life, but he created and is still creating conceptions of life, ideal pictures, and expressing them in form, for he is the Master Artist who paints upon the canvas of time. Man in a small way does the same thing; the same principle animates both God and man, and the conceiving of life and expressing it, is the joy of it. Each and every person possesses life in essence, and the power to manifest it according as they have learned to know. Nothing is ever lost. With access to the source of supply, we can reproduce anything, as soon as we know how. God is never less than God, and man is heir to the throne. Nothing is ever lost, it is all there all of the time, only we don't see it. Nothing is ever lost.

THE NEW HANDY SET OF TOOLS

Every house, every barn, every shop, every man, every boy, every house wife, indeed almost every person needs a set of these handy tools. The new firm grip is a valuable improvement on the old style.



The illustration shows the tools much smaller than they really are. Think of the things you can do with a set of these tools. The whole ten tools go inside the handle and are always ready.

How to get the complete set. Send us four new yearly subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower at thirty-five cents each and we will send you the whole set in a box complete ready to use, all charges prepaid to your door.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER COMPANY
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Grape Culture.

While the value of the grape as an article of food, has been appreciated and understood by mankind, for centuries, its cultivation in the north central part of the United States was not practiced to any great extent until the introduction of the Concord variety, says Daniel W. Horner in Report of N. Y. Horticultural Society.

My practical experience in grape culture dates back thirty years. Becoming discouraged with the low prices of the crops, which were planted annually, together with an occasional visit to a neighboring vineyard, I was induced to enter the field of viticulture, and accordingly planted a vineyard of 200 vines, and then, as patiently as possible, waited results. I found that my efforts were well rewarded, as the returns for the first good bearing season were about one dollar per vine. The yield for the succeeding year was extremely light and the vines seemed to be possessed of all the diseases it was possible for them to inherit or acquire. This taught us a lesson in avarice, and led me to modify our system in pruning which change in a few years restored the vines to their former condition of healthfulness, thereby guaranteeing a fair crop yearly. Excessive bearing of a grape vine in its youth is dangerous. With the grape, as with all other fruits, it is well to consider the character of the soil. The wild grape of the region hereabout is found in numbers on the hillsides of adjacent streams in soils that are comparatively moist. The ideal soil, in my judgment is a sandy loam, terminating in a clay about six to eight feet from the surface, and with good drainage capacity. On such a soil, and under such conditions, we have gotten the most vigorous vines and bounteous crops. With a clay subsoil, as before mentioned, the grape seems to "hang-on," apparently partaking of that tenacity which characterizes the subsoil, enabling one to hold his crop sometimes two or three weeks longer than in vineyards planted upon ground with an arid subsoil. At the time of my adventure into grape culture the market was flooded with numerous seedlings with their merits appealing to the vineyardist in flaming and seductive colors, with the result that quantities of grapes of an inferior quality were thrown upon the market. The American taste, however proved itself equal to the occasion, and instead of condemning the entire product, soon showed a preference for the Concord, which prominence it still holds, and bids fair to hold for some time. To enumerate the different varieties and their peculiarities would, in a gathering of this kind, be a waste of time. I will say, however, that the process of elimination in our vineyard has gone on until the varieties that we grow for commercial purposes have been reduced to three. Introducing the season with Moore's Early, then following and closing the same with Niagara and Concord.

While it is too early yet to predict with certainty, there is every prospect of an unusually large crop of apples this season. From all that we have been able to learn, the blossoming of this fruit has been exceptionally heavy and the weather favorable for a good set of fruit. Particularly in Western New York, where a large percentage of the entire apple crop of the country is produced, a large yield is promised. Baldwins, which compose nearly 75 per cent. of all the bearing trees in this region, have blossomed and are setting full. The South Atlantic States report an average crop. The Northwest expects the largest crop in its history. These regions are the most important ones in the business of apple growing. If these indications are correct, it behooves all apple growers to produce as little poor fruit as possible, and to put up the rest in as high a grade as they know how. —N. Y. Tribune.

Remedy For Fellon.

Cut the end off a lemon, bore the pips out of it, and thrust the finger into the lemon. Keep it there all night, and I believe the "fellow" will be cured.

Mr. Robert Breseton, New Canaan, Conn. proved this in New Haven. Lemon juice ought to be put into the wound of a dog bite at once.

Men who drink to excess are advised to eat apples freely. This removes a desire for strong drink. —G. Breseton.

"What we want," said the orator, "is a square deal." "Yes," replied the studious reformer, "and in order to secure that we must do away with the political ring. It is the ancient and very difficult problem of squaring the circle." —Washington Star.

"Do you make up some yarn to tell your boss when you want to get off and go to a baseball game?" "No, I walk right up to him, look him straight in the eye, and tell him where I want to go." "Does he let you off?" "Er—no." —Birmingham Age-Herald.

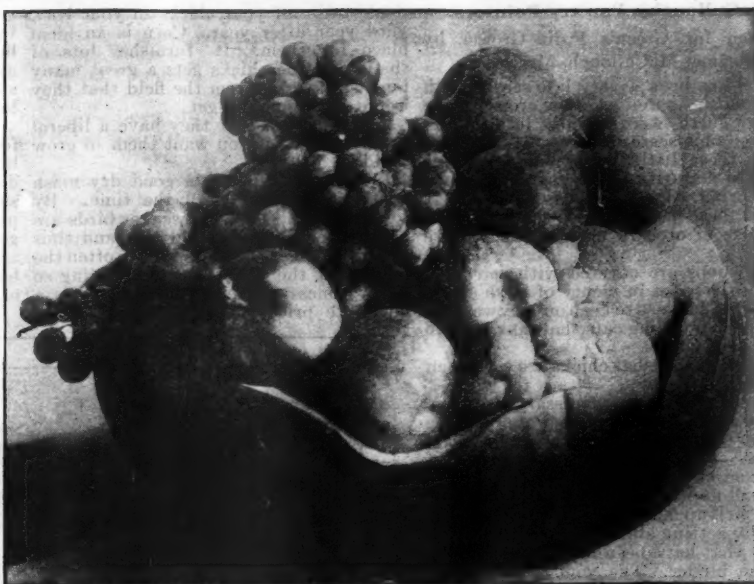


Bargains in Trees for Fall Planting

Send in your orders now for planting in October and November

WHY YOU SHOULD PLANT IN THE FALL

There are many reasons why fall is the best time to plant hardy vines, shrubs and trees. There is more time for preparing the soil in the fall, more time for planting and for making plans than there is in the spring. The soil is in better condition for planting in the fall than in the spring. Fall is considered by planters and orchardists more desirable than spring as the roots of the trees get a firmer hold on the soil during the winter and start to grow before it would be possible to set out stock in the spring. For this reason they can better stand the severe dry spells and droughts of summer. Some things cannot be secured early enough in the spring, therefore if planted in the fall may gain nearly a year's growth. Do not plant strawberries, one-year cherry trees, peach trees, rose bushes or gladiolus buds in the fall, for they will not endure the winter well, being only half hardy.



To Those Who Have Received Our Catalog Issued This Spring, 1912: For fall delivery we have a complete stock of everything offered in this catalog except strawberries.

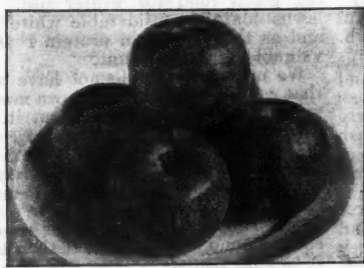
Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue With Complete Description of all Standard Varieties and Valuable Data and Instructions for Planting, etc. Free For the Asking.

If you have not received our Spring 1912 catalog or have lost the one we sent you, send us a post card and we will be pleased to mail you a copy.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN TRANSPLANTED TREES

By transplanted trees we refer to first-class fruit trees which were dug last spring and transplanted carefully in rows in our nursery where they have been cultivated all summer. These trees have formed new fibrous roots during the summer months, therefore they have better roots than trees freshly dug. These are trees which will make good orchards and are desirable in every way. They are healthy, vigorous and free from insect pests.

We have transplanted trees in three sizes corresponding with our regular grade of trees, viz.: Largest Size—Medium Size—Smaller Size. All carefully graded, well branched and with good roots. We have not a complete assortment of varieties in these transplanted trees and can supply only the following varieties:



NORTHERN SPY

APPLE TREES—Alexander, Arkansas Black, American Blush, Banana, Bell Flower, Ben Davis, Blenheim Pippin, Bismarck, Baldwin, Carolina Red June, Delicious Red, Duchess, Fallawater, Fall Pippin, Fanny, Fameuse, Gano, Gravenstein, Golden Sweet, Green's Baldwin, Grimes Golden, Hubbardston, Jonathan, King, McIntosh, Maiden's Blush, N. W. Greening, Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy, North Star, Pewaukee, Pound Sweet, Rome Beauty, Shawnee Beauty, Spitzenburg, Stayman's Winesap, Stark, Sutton Beauty, Tolman Sweet, Twenty Ounce, Wagener, Walbridge, Wealthy, Wismer's Dessert, Yellow Transparent, York Imperial.

STANDARD PEARS—Clapp's Favorite, Duchess, Gans, Kieffer, Louise Bonne, Wilder.

DWARF PEARS—Anjou, Clairgeau, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess, Gans, Koonce, Kieffer, Lawrence, Louise Bonne, Seckel, Vermont Beauty.

PLUMS—Thanksgiving Prune.

CHERRIES—Early Richmond, English Morello, Montmorency, Ostheim.

QUINCES—Bourgeat, Missouri Mammoth, Meech's, Orange, Rea's Mammoth.

We call your special attention to the following four varieties of apples of which we have some unusually nice specimens in this grade of transplanted trees we are offering.

NORTHERN SPY: A beautiful big, red winter variety, bears very abundantly and is a good keeper.

WINTER BANANA: A handsome golden yellow variety with a tint of red on the sunny side, which makes it very attractive and a good seller. It is an early and heavy bearer. You do not have to wait long for results after planting. The highest known price paid for a box of apples was paid for this variety.

YORK IMPERIAL: This apple is the leading variety in Pennsylvania. It is very popular because it sells very easily. It is a regular as well as heavy bearer. Skin is yellow covered with stripes and splashes of red.

TOLMAN SWEET: This is unquestionably the best sweet variety. The apple is medium in size, light yellow in color, the flesh being white and very firm and fine in texture. It is an early and heavy bearer and unusually fine for baking.

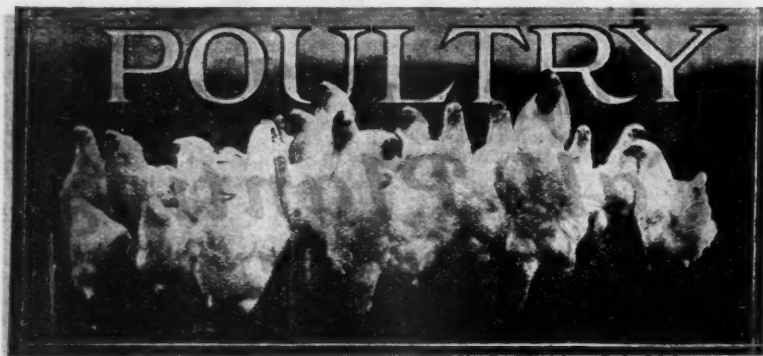
Send us your list of wants in this grade of stock and we will make you special bargain prices that we know will interest you. Send your list now, at once, before this stock is all sold.

Now is the time to order plants, vines and trees for fall planting. We commence to dig October first, and continue to dig and ship until winter sets in. October and November are the months to plant in the fall. Catalogue free on application.



GREEN'S NURSERY CO.
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK





McCullough's Pou try Pointers.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

This has been a very late season with the poultry as well as other crops on the farm. There were many late chicks hatched this season and we will have to hurry these little fellows along to get them to maturity. The writer had four hens bring off some July chicks and I placed these hens in a nice shady nook in the edge of orchard near to the pasture field.

The coops are covered with screen in front so as to let in plenty of fresh air on hot nights and also to keep out any weasels, skunks or prowling cats that may wish to bother the chicks.

I like to know that chicks are safe when I go to bed.

It is absolutely necessary to have plenty of shade and fresh water for the chicks to keep them growing in good shape. If you have a wheat stubble that you can move a few broods of chicks to you will find it an ideal place for them. They pick up most of their living for some time by getting all the scattered heads of wheat that have been missed or dropped by the binder. The young clover that comes in the wheat stubble will make an excellent green food for them and they will not eat enough of it to hurt the crop.

A few years ago I moved a small colony of my chicks to the wheat stubble after the wheat had been cut and hauled and I never had chicks grow faster. Then, too, it will do the field good. I could see plainly where each crop stood as the crop was so much better in these little spots the next year. Poultry manure is a splendid thing for land and is well worth caring for.

If you do not have a wheat stubble move a flock out on a meadow or in the edge of a corn field. Change them around some and

don't raise all your chicks in your back yard year after year. Corn is an ideal place for them. It furnishes lots of shade and the chicks gets a great many bugs and worms from the field that they would not otherwise get.

You must see that they have a liberal supply of feed if you want them to grow rapidly.

Personally, I prefer a good dry mash kept before the birds all the time. By so doing I find that the weaker birds are not tramped and crowded out and thus not get enough to eat as is very often the case with the old method of feeding so many times per day. When feed is a moderate price, I think the following

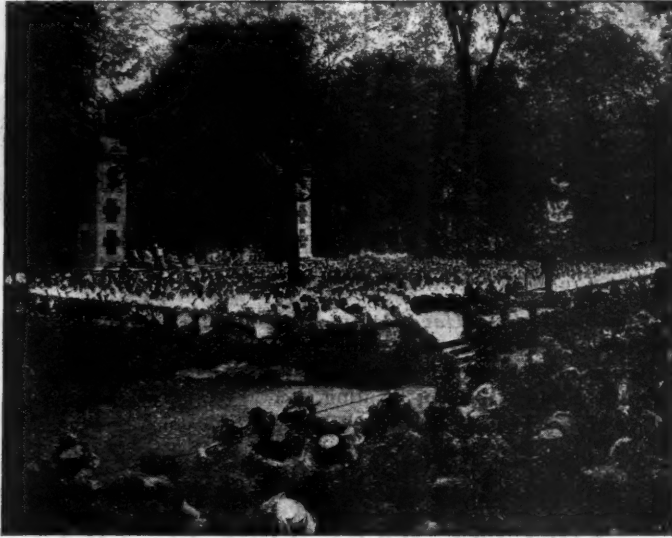
method is really the best though it takes a pile of feed, perhaps no more in the long run than the feeding three times per day but it is hard on the pocketbook with nothing coming in from the young stock. However, it surely does not pay to skimp food for want of feed. Better give them all they want, and keep them growing nicely than to half starve them and raise a lot of runts.

Let it be remembered, however, that there can be no set rule for feeding. It depends very much on the current price of grain and other conditions as well. I often change my bill of fare to correspond with my pocket book.

We have been feeding considerable stale bread this summer and our chicks are growing like weeds. It will pay well to cull out the defective chicks and place them on the market. Chicks with undesirable combs, stubs on shanks, crooked tails or backs or off colored birds had better be gotten rid of and put the feed that they consume into the more promising youngsters. It don't pay to keep the culls too long.

The sooner they can be gotten off the feed at a fair profit the better. While lice do not make as big a showing as they did earlier in the season it is well to occasionally spray the roosts, walls and dropping boards with zenoleum or some other good preparation and make sure that they are under control. It is not very paying business to feed lice, at the present prices of feed.

By the way it will be a good plan to



Photograph of the dedication of a large and substantial brick building with basement devoted to the convenience of the public, costing about \$20,000, the main purpose of the building being that of a band stand, in which the park band of Rochester, N. Y. gives free open air concerts at frequent intervals during the summer months. This band stand is located in a natural piece of woodland in which squirrels and wild birds have their homes and playgrounds.

makes a splendid dry mash for growing stock:

Make it of 200 pounds bran, 100 pounds middlings, 100 pounds corn meal and not less than 50 pounds beef scrap. Really I think 100 pounds beef scrap is better but it depends much on the quality of the scrap as some is much stronger than others and of such do not take so much.

I like lots of bran for growing stock as it is great to develop bone and muscles and if you wish to do so you can make the mash 300 pounds bran and it will answer nearly as well. In addition to this dry mash they should have a grain feed made up of wheat, oats and cracked corn, equal parts by measure.

The young growing birds will thrive amazingly well on this ration and I find the worst trouble is to give them all they want. This grain feed can either be kept in hoppers before them at all times or can be fed three times per day. The hopper

make some preparation for green food this winter. If you have a good lawn mower you should have an arrangement to save the clippings from your lawn.

If these clippings are properly dried and stored away in sacks they make a splendid green food for winter use. Many lawns contain considerable white clover and as this is rich in protein it is very valuable on that account.

We unfortunately do not have a lawn that can be mowed with a lawn mower so we have to be content without it. We have set out quite a number of cabbage plants and some beets and we expect to use some of these for our poultry this winter. Another thing I wish to mention before closing is that if you have a supply of good milk, either sweet or sour, you can make no better use of it than to feed it to your poultry. They will do exceedingly well on it and it is quite a good substitute for beef scraps if fed in proper quantities. Just try it.

If you have not begun your warfare against the fly begin it today. One fly killed now is a vast benefit through the whole season. Flies multiply rapidly and they are breeders of disease and carriers of contagion. Every man who cares for his family should protect the family and himself from the fly, from disease that the fly carries, from the cost of sickness and from loss through death. Keep the manure piles and the pits covered and destroy the breeding places of the pests. Keep the fly out of the house and the stable with screens and teach every member of the family that the insect is an enemy to be destroyed on sight.

White Leghorns—laid 1,248 eggs, and in the second competition first place went to a pen of Black Orpingtons, which laid 1,318 eggs.

Cows should not be milked with lightning speed, but steadily and gently.

The success with poultry depends on the little things as much as on the large ones.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

"Life's Problems."

Forty years old and unmarried,
Lonely and weary of life,
The plans of a lifetime miscarried,
I determined to get me a wife.

But first, being world-wise and wary,
I thought that I'd find out the cost.
Would a paltry three thousand keep Mary?
Or should we be stranded and lost?

Ah, me! There's the rain on the shingle,
And my rooms seem deserted and drear,
Still, I'd rather be lonely and single,
Than starve on three thousand a year.
—Life.

The Flavor of Eggs.—Prof. W. R. Graham of the Ontario station very truthfully says of the flavor of eggs and some of the causes of low-grade eggs: Many of us forget that eggs will absorb odors. They will not absorb odors as readily as milk, but, at the same time, care should be taken in keeping the storage room for eggs free of strong odors. For instance, to put eggs alongside of onions, turnips or similar strong smelling foods, would mean that the eggs would absorb more or less of these flavors.

Again, the food that a hen consumes very materially affects the flavor of the eggs. This can be very easily demonstrated by feeding costly scorched grain, or giving large quantities of pulped onions in a mash food. One demonstration will convince anyone that eggs have been scorched, or taste of onions no matter how cooked.

When hens get but little grain food during the summer and are forced to hunt for their living over manure piles, and catch insects, the yolk will become almost red in color. These eggs make the consumer remark that winter eggs taste better than summer eggs. Frequently feeding as above produces a thin watery white, and the eggs has not only a bad flavor, but has poor keeping qualities, and, moreover, is little better if as good as a fair pickled or cold storage egg.

Sunflowers for Poultry.

Why do not more farmers raise sunflowers? The seeds ripen just when the fowls need that kind of food, when old fowls are moulting and young ones are growing their plumage, says Farmer's Guide.

We plant as soon as the corn is in, usually using the point rows in the corn field nearest the house. We drop the seed by hand and cover with a hoe the same depth as corn. When three to twelve inches high we thin one to every eighteen inches. No closer, farther apart will do. That may look rather few and far between, but just wait until they are six, eight or ten feet tall with heads the size of a dishpan. Then they will need room and as they regulate their size by the room they have, it doesn't pay to crowd them. They are cultivated with the corn crop. A little hoeing will benefit them, but it is no more necessary than it is with corn.

In October we go to the field with a small tub, some sacks, a sharp knife and a curry comb. Cut a few heads and drop into the tub and with the aid of the curry comb they are quickly shelled. It is surprising how rapidly one can move down the row. The seeds should be well ripened but they are easier shelled while the heads are solid. This will be in October in our latitude. The time varies with the season, the time of planting, and the soil. We had two plots one year in different soils and one ripened two weeks in advance of the other. Like corn the stalks grow much larger in a fertile soil.

The chickens and turkeys clean the heads that bend low enough for them to reach and all that are blown down and those scattered in the gathering. We usually harvest eight or ten bushels from one-fourth acre besides what the fowls have gathered. These we feed during the winter, giving all they will eat twice a week.

Turkeys are especially fond of them and will leave any other feed when they see me scattering the sunflower seed. I have heard that there is danger of over-feeding as they contain a large per cent. of oil, but we have experienced no trouble even though the hens have a few times scratched the string off a sack and devoured over a peck before we knew it.

The food value is contained in the little kernel inside the hard hull. Sometimes the chickens will pick over the seeds and leave part but if you break them open you will find there is no kernel in them and therefore of no food value.

Then some fine winter day when the ground is frozen go into the patch and break off the stalks, sometimes a hoe is needed but usually just bending them will break them off at the ground, tie in convenient bundles and haul them to the wood house. When cut or broken in short lengths they make excellent kindling. Really such a useful plant should be grown on every farm.

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mention that you saw
their advertisement in
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

90 YAR'S All breeds Poultry, Eggs, Ferrets, Dogs, Pigeons, Hares, etc. List free. Colored Dog's 60 page book 10c. J. A. Bergey, Box J, Telford, Pa.

GOVERNMENT Positions are easy to get. My free booklet X-37 tells how. Write today—NOW. EARL HOPKINS, Washington, D. C.

GINSENG

Large profits made growing Ginseng and Golden Seal. Send at once for my free descriptive booklet of Ginseng and Golden Seal Culture with price list of roots and seed.

ALBAN TAYLOR, Box C. E. Rochester, O.

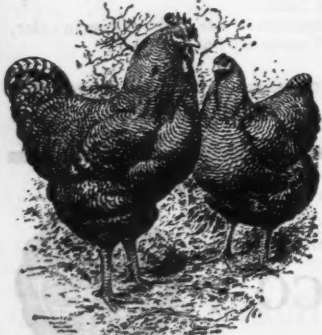
Surplus Thoroughbred Fowls

Must be sold to make room
for young stock.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. All strong, selected, farm-grown fowls, only one year old. Just what you want for breeding next season. To make room for young chicks we must let them go, and offer Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn hens at \$2.00, fine male birds at \$2.50 to \$3.00 each. Only \$6.00 to \$8.00 per trio, while they last.

They are worth much more money
Order at once and get the first pick.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO. POULTRY YARDS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.





Experience of a Bashful Boy.

Dear Aunt Hannah: I am a boy fifteen years old, and have not had any chance to get out and learn anything. I want to ask you how to be introduced to any one, what to say when I am introduced, what to say when any one is introduced to me, and all about introduction.—A Bashful Boy.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: Many people will consider the above letter frivolous and scarcely worthy of a reply, but in my opinion this is an important communication.

There are many people in every part of this country who have lived retired lives and have no knowledge of social forms or requirements and who do not know what to do or what to say under certain circumstances.

I remember many years ago my younger brother, who was attending school, asking me much the same questions as the above boy asks. My young brother did not know how to act on being introduced or how to conduct himself during a social gathering given in connection with the school.

My instructions to this brother will apply to the bashful boy who writes the above letter. I told this brother that on entering the room when the evening party was given, to do so quietly and slowly and to take up his position where he would not be in anybody's way. The first thing for him to do was to cast his eye over the assemblage and to compose himself. It is natural for an inexperienced lad to begin to do things or say things the moment he enters a room filled with guests, but this impulse he should restrain. It is safe always to keep perfectly quiet, saying nothing and doing nothing, if you are seriously embarrassed.

"But," I said to my brother, "you will not stand thus long before you are addressed by some one or before you see some one whom you know, whom you can address casually, speaking of the weather if you cannot think of anything more interesting, but preferably speak of some important event, some ball game, some of the class exercises, something of recent occurrence in the locality of general interest."

Do not attempt to detain anyone you may meet in the gathering too long. After conversing with a lady or gentleman for a few moments pass on, if you see an opportunity to do so, but not abruptly, hoping to meet others with whom you can speak as you have with the one last described.

It is safer and easier to move about the room slowly than to stand rigidly in one position for a long time, and this moving about will relieve you of embarrassment. It is possible for a young man to enter a room in which there are a hundred guests, all of whom are strangers to him, and yet not feel embarrassed, if he will move about.

My brother has told me of an experience he had at a large dinner party in Philadelphia in later years where there were five hundred guests, nearly all almost entirely unknown to him. There was no one to introduce my brother. He realized the condition of things and moved about from one part of the room to another with head erect as though he were looking far ahead for a friend and expected to find him every moment. In this way he moved continually, circling the room several times, without embarrassment, and no one paid any particular attention to him. Finally he found a gentleman whom he recognized. Later when the party was invited into the large dining room, he found that, through the careful management of the director of the occasion, he was seated among men that he knew. Thus it will be seen how easy it may be to pass an evening in a party largely composed of strangers without serious embarrassment. But if my brother had fixed himself stationary in one corner of the room for the entire hour he would have been uncomfortable, very uneasy, and his presence there continually would have attracted some critical attention.

There is no reason why anyone should be embarrassed by being in the presence of a large number of people any more than

there is reason that we should be embarrassed to be in the presence of one individual. The reason why we are embarrassed in a large gathering is that it is unusual. It is a new situation and until we become accustomed to it we are inclined to be constrained. Don't think of yourself—don't think people are watching you, for they are not. They are thinking of themselves.

When introduced to a lady or a gentleman, it is not absolutely necessary to say anything. If you simply grasp the hand and try to look at the individual in an interested manner this may be sufficient, but if in addition to this you can think of something pleasant to say do not fail to say it. If you are seriously embarrassed and do not know what to say, keep still. One



Bashful boy running away from social gathering.

thing you might say is, if the lady's name is Jones, that you used to know a lady or a lad by the name of Jones who was a very interesting person, but do not allude to any member of the Jones family who was hanged for murder or who was arrested for setting fire to somebody's buildings, that is say something nice or do not say anything at all. If the occasion is a wedding, you can allude to the beauty of the bride, or to the tall and elegant form of the bridegroom, or to the fortunate circumstances which threw the young people together, or to the dignity and prominence of the father of the bride, or the mother, or to a delightful part of the country in which the wedding is held, or to the display of flowers.

About Introductions.

When introducing people, the one of lesser dignity or age is introduced to the one of greater dignity or greater age. For instance, people are presented to the King or to the President of the United States, whether old or young, men or women. The usual form is to say to Mr. Jones, the older man, "Allow me to present to you, or allow me to make you acquainted with my friend, Mr. Smith," who is the younger man or the man of lesser dignity. A less formal way is to say to the younger man, "Mr. Brown, shake hands with my friend, Mr. Jones," Mr. Jones being the more elderly. No particular form of remark on the part of either person is absolutely necessary, yet some casual remark would be in order from either the party introduced or the party introduced to. A gentleman is always introduced to a lady and never a lady to a gentleman, except it be the King.

The great source of embarrassment to young men in social gatherings is self-consciousness. I mean by this that the bashful boy or girl is continually thinking of himself or herself and is imagining that everybody is looking at them, whereas in fact other people are not looking at any one individual, thus your appearance in a room where there are many people is not particularly noticeable. If you can avoid thinking of yourself and turn your thoughts to other people, you will lessen your embarrassment. Before entering the room say to yourself, "I will see how pleasant I can make it for others and how little I can think of myself."

True courtesy is innate in man or woman, that is it is impossible to make a courteous man of one who is not considerate of the feelings of other and who is by nature coarse, rude and thoughtless. No true lady or gentleman would ever knowingly wound the feelings of another.

Seen By the Way.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Frank I. Hanson.

A chronic kicker, whether a man or a horse, is a nuisance. It is surely wrong to beat the horse, but as for the man—

Improved farming tools may come and go, but for cheapness, durability and effective service around the garden no implement can surpass the faithful, old-fashioned hoe.

It is a good plan to purchase supplies in larger quantities than usual during the busy season. Then there will be no call to quit work for a trip to town.

The city fellow may wear better clothes, but the farmer has him beaten on the food question, in quality if not variety. Nothing better than food fresh from the farm.

A camera is a good investment for the young people. One taking a good practical picture can be bought for about three dollars. It is nice to have likenesses of the home folks, just as they look in every-day life.

It often seems a task to don the best clothes and attend church Sunday morning after working hard all the week. But on the whole it means rest and then it is a duty. "Get the spirit."

There is nothing more restful for tired feet than a pair of comfortable slippers to wear after supper. The feet should be well rested before going to bed.

Have you a good-sized flag for the national holidays? It is an inspiring sight and an addition to any farm to see Old Glory flying from a neatly painted taff on patriotic occasions.

It is a recognized fact that freighting and fuming wears out a person more than hard work, and it does not help conditions in the least. If you have the habit begin today to break it.

Some farmers just seem to be land hungry. They allow their pocketbooks to be devoured by taxes and other expenses of acres which they never use enough to keep in good producing condition. Every foot of land ought to be yielding a dividend in some way.

Hustling is poor economy and positively dangerous when overdone. It may mean a little more gain for a time, but labor beyond one's natural ability is a sure health-breaker.

Every locality will not permit of running water in the house, but water can be brought from the well or the kitchen sink by means of a small iron pump in any home. It is the next convenience to faucet water.

Don't be one of those farmers who work in the field right up till dark and then have several hours' chores to be done.

This is entirely unnecessary if business is conducted properly. The boys are justified in complaining when such conditions exist.

When there are sleepless nights and a dragged-out feeling in the morning something is wrong. It may be overwork, improper food for supper, or poor ventilation. Find the cause and the surest remedy. Sound sleep is essential to good health.

Isn't it a real pleasure to sit on the doorstep these balmy evenings and watch the moon come up over the hills? How musical is the song of the night birds in the distant woods, and how gratifying is the knowledge that we have done a day's honest labor!

The Best Fruit.

Some favor the apple, the peach or the pear, And many the virtues of grapefruit declare, While quinces and lemons are favored by some, But I'll never go back on my favorite plum.

The connoisseur prates on the flavor of limes. The poet weaves nectarines into his rhymes, Of pawpaws the Hoosier will chuckle in glee, But the plum has a flavor that fascinates me.

It tickles the palate, it dazzles my eyes! As it hangs from the bough 'tis surely a prize! Even when I can't reach it the sting of defeat Is tempered with visions of others as sweet.

Swiftly-flying Bird Drove Bill Trough An Inch Board at the Falls.

Flying at a rapid rate of speed, a loon drove its bill through an inch board in the side of a frame shed at the plant of the Ontario Power company. The bird's neck was broken by the force of the impact and its body was found suspended by its bill by a workman some time afterward.

The force of the bird striking the board split it, and its beak went all the way through, holding the weight of the bird until it was found, and considerable force had to be used to extricate it.

Works Engineer Wilson had a photograph of the bird taken before it was removed.—Niagara Falls Gazette.

Fragile Father.

A man traveling in Maine met a middle-aged farmer, who told him his father, aged 90, was still on the farm where he was born.

"Ninety years old, eh?"
"Yep; pop's close to 90."
"Is his health good?"
"Taint much now. He's been complainin' for a few months back."
"What's the matter with him?"
"I dunno; sometimes I think farmin' don't agree with him!"—Saturday Evening Post.

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CROP REPORTS.

Ventura county growers predict an increase of 25 per cent. in the apricot crop this year. About 2,750 tons of dried fruit will be offered for shipment.

The Lindsay district in Tulare county is looking forward to a big orange crop this year. Packing will be under way about the first of November and it is estimated about 2,500 cars of navels will be shipped from that point.

It is reported by one of the largest grape growers of the Chautauqua grape belt that owing to the severity of last winter the grape crop will be much lighter than last year. He has reached this conclusion after an extensive trip through the grape territory. The crop will vary greatly according to locality. The vineyards on gravelly soil are showing good promises, but on heavier lands and through low wet sections the falling off will be heavy on account of blank or unstarted buds.

Fruit Notes from Keyser, W. Va., July. The orchard industry about Keyser has grown so rapidly that local labor is not equal to the demand and several hundred persons are needed just now in the midst of the thinning season, and the picking season will soon be here. A. V. Park, manager of the Park Orchard Co., Knobley Mountain, estimates the crop this year on this company's 11,000 trees at 25,000 to 30,000 baskets of the best quality. H. C. Wright, well known fruit grower near here, says rains and storms have almost ruined his berry crop. Many of the berries became over-ripe and were blown off. Others rotted on the vines. He had berries of the black cap class measuring almost an inch in diameter. — Wheeling News Bureau, Wheeling, W. Va.

The New York Grape Crop.

Grape prospects were improved by good showers the last week. R. L. Dean, a leading grape grower of Brocton, is quoted as stating that the grape crop will not be more than 60 per cent. of normal in

the Lake Erie Valley. He attributes the damage to the severe winter. Mr. Dean urges growers to take advantage of the smaller crops to become accustomed to using smaller packages, and to introduce here and among the handlers of the Chautauqua crop the smaller package and better packing methods in use in Central New York.

A BERRY PATCH.

Four Thousand Crates from Twenty Kentucky Acres.

A seven thousand dollar crop of berries from one patch, says Bowling Green News. This is the amount of money the owners of the crop on the Covington farm, a short distance from the city, estimate they will secure for the fruit growth on that farm. This patch contains twenty acres in berries and it is said the banner crop of Warren county will be produced.

It is claimed that four thousand crates of the luscious fruit will be the bearing on this twenty-acre plot, which will mean a total of twenty-four thousand gallons. This one patch will require two hundred pickers.

Prospects are for a Large Apple Crop in Western New York.

According to reports received by dealers apples are going to be an unusually large crop. Estimates place the total yield in the neighborhood of 45,000,000 barrels, providing no serious damage takes place between now and harvest. The New England States, Hudson River Valley and Canada are the only important sections which report a lighter yield than last year.

Dealers say that Baldwins will be an exceptionally heavy crop in Western New York. The large producing counties like Monroe, Orleans, Niagara and Genesee all report more Baldwins than they had a year ago, while they say the crop of Greenings will be fair notwithstanding the fact that Greenings were a bumper crop last fall. Kings, Spys and minor varieties also promise well in this part of the state. Harvest apples are arriving more freely in the public market and prices are lower. Growers make sales from 50 to 75 cents a bushel according to quality. Windfalls command the lowest figure and hand-picked red fruit the outside price.

Western Apple Crop.

In the June edition we published statistics as compiled during the month of May. At the time these statistics were published the estimate was generally considered to be a reasonably fair one of the expected crop this year. Cold weather prevailed during the blossom time, interfering to a greater or less extent with pollenization. Recent estimates indicate that the crop will be considerably less than shown in the June edition. For instance, Hood River was put down for 1,500 cars. A number of prominent people in Hood River Valley made a careful inspection of a number of orchards and are now placing the estimate at 1,000 cars. Yakima Valley was put down, for apples and pears, 6,000 cars. The last estimate furnished by H. M. Gilbert, appearing in The Yakima Republic, put the crop of apples and pears, 5,100 cars. Other districts have not been heard from with definite figures, but more or less shedding has been reported from a number of sections, and therefore it would seem that the estimate given in the June issue of Better Fruit was an overestimate in some sections. — Better Fruit.

Prospects for the Fruit Crop in Western New York.

Pears are reported to be a short crop in Western New York. Apples promise a good crop of the leading varieties. The Baldwin apple trees are well laden with fruit and many of the orchards will need thinning. Greenings are not so promising. The King apple, which is a favorite variety here, promises to yield a large crop.

In sections East it has been reported that the Greening and Ben Davis varieties are showing up very poorly, but on investigation in these sections, it is found that the Ben Davis really shows up better than ever before and that it is becoming quite an important apple in certain localities of Western New York.

The peach crop generally is showing up very good, and the harvest is expected if anything, to be above the average. Plums and quinces also look well in most all sections. The cherry crop has been harvested and the result was a fair harvest, but not above the general average.

The time is approaching when Western New York will be one of the busiest sections in the country in order to harvest what is considered above the average general fruit crop. From government reports and general knowledge the prospects for fruit throughout the United States are reported good.

Every housewife who considers the health of her family should put up an abundance of peaches for winter use.

NATIONAL STANDARD APPLE BARREL.

President Taft Signs Bill—Dimensions of Receptacle.

R. G. Phillips, secretary of the International Apple Shippers association, has been informed that a bill supported by the association, to establish a standard barrel and standard grades for apples packed in barrels was signed by President William H. Taft on Saturday.

Under the act the standard barrel is of the same dimensions as that established by law in this state. It contains substantially 105 dry quarts or 7,056 cubic inches with length of stave generally 28½ inches; distance between heads, 26 inches; circumference of bulge, 64 inches, outside measurement. Persons desirous of packing in a different way may do so, provided they indicate the size of the package or give notice that it is not full measure.

Peaches.

The half of a big Elberta peach with a spoonful of whipped or straight cream over it, a dot of home-made jelly in the center is a most inviting dessert for summer or winter.

The woman who has a can of choice peaches in her pantry need never worry about something appetizing to set before the unexpected guest.

Peach juice slightly diluted with water, with the addition of lemon juice is a wholesome and refreshing drink to carry to the harvest field.

Courtesy of Moses.

"There is often something luminous about a child's definition," said a Sunday school teacher in Harrisburg.

"What can you tell me about Moses?"

"I once asked a pupil.

"He was a gentleman," was the somewhat startling reply I got from the youngster.

"A gentleman!" I exclaimed. "What do you mean by that?"

"Well, ma'am, explained my youngster, 'when the daughters of Jethro went to the well to draw water, and when the shepherds came and drove them away, and Moses helped the daughters of Jethro, he said to the shepherds, 'Ladies first, please gentlemen.'"

Saving the Good Articles.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Frank I. Hanson.

Many of the agriculture magazines have excellent articles on fruit growing that ought to be kept or future reference. Saving a whole paper for perhaps one article soon means a large accumulation. Hence there ought to be some method of keeping such clipping classified conveniently.

An excellent method is to procure strong manilla envelopes of good size. Sixteen by ten inches is a good size, as a whole page from an ordinary farm paper can be inserted by folding once. Label them "Strawberries," "Raspberries," "Peaches" and so on, using one envelope for each variety. Other envelopes could be labeled "Pruning," "Spraying," "Experiences," "Orchard Notes."

When reading the magazines mark the articles to be saved with a blue pencil. The children will enjoy cutting them out and filing them away. The whole family may become interested and add other envelopes for clippings on poultry raising, dairying, and household information. In a short time most valuable collection of information will be had.

His Confession.

"Do you love me, Charles?" inquired the beautiful girl.

"Of course I do."

"Do you think only of me by day and night?"

"Well, I'll be frank with you. Now and then I think of baseball." — Washington Herald.

Courage is resistance to fear, mastery of fear, not absence of fear. Except a creature be part coward, it is not a compliment to say it is brave; it is merely a loose misapplication of the word. Consider the flea! — incomparably the bravest of all creatures of God if ignorance of fear were courage. Whether you are asleep or awake, he will attack you, caring nothing for the fact that in bulk and strength you are to him as are the massed armies of the earth to a sucking child; he lives both day and night and all days and nights in the very lap of peril and the immediate presence of death, and yet is no more afraid than is the man who walks the streets of a city that was threatened by an earthquake ten centuries before. When we speak of Clive, Nelson, and Putnam as men who "didn't know what fear was" we ought always to add the flea — and put him at the head of the procession.

The Old Piano.

By Eben E. Rexford.

To-day, in the old garret where cobweb curtains keep

The sunshine from the corners wherein strange memories sleep.

I found the old piano that mother used to play

In the time when we were children, and life was in its May.

The dust was thick upon it. Its keys were yellow grown,

And when I touched it softly its answers seemed to moan.

'Twas as if something human sobbed in the garret's gloom

The voice of memory crying in a deserted room.

Then from the attic chamber my thoughts went wandering back,

Like travelers homeward turning a down a time-worn track.

And I was with my mother, and she was fair and young,

And, as of old, I listened to the dear old songs she sung.

Profit Per Fowl.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower By A. G. Symonds, N. H.

The profit that is possible per fowl is mainly dependent upon the caretaker. It is up to him to so care for the fowls in his charge as to reap the greatest reward. He must apply his intelligence to the study of details that are so essential in egg production. The hen is a machine, nicely built and properly adjusted, and the caretaker must be familiar with this egg-machine in order to secure the greatest profit per fowl.

The variety kept has very little to do with the possible profit per fowl. A flock of Cochins may be made to yield greater returns than a flock of Leghorns per capita. True it is that some varieties are better egg producers than others, but it is also true that some varieties are better meat producers than others. No one variety has a monopoly on advantages or profit-paying qualities. There is no variety without some redeeming features that can be so managed by the skillful poultry keeper as to bring good returns.

The basis of profit does not rely upon what branch of poultry keeping one follows. There are chances in every line, eggs, meat and fancy. The ordinary profit secured in any one of these branches can be doubled, or tripled, by the skill and intelligence of the caretaker.

The regular profit of one dollar per fowl seems to satisfy the average poultryman. This is wrong, for no one should be satisfied in any line of work, but constantly striving for better results and larger profits. Two and three dollars per fowl is a possible profit and is being attained by some men in the poultry business today.

The secret does not lie in the fowl or the variety, but in the human brain. Let us all study more carefully the rules and principles that govern poultry culture. Let us strive to increase the profit in our flocks, and thus each year set up a new standard for the succeeding year. By thought, perseverance, and persistence great things can be accomplished with poultry.

Hard.

Maud—"Beatrice has lost twenty pounds lately, her new gowns are perfect successes, her sweetheart proposed to her last night, her rich uncle died yesterday and left her a million, and now she has got to go to his funeral today and try to look sad." — Harper's Bazar.

New York State the Nursery Centre.

New York leads all other states in the production of nursery trees and plants. According to a bulletin prepared by the Department of Agriculture at Albany, there are 576 nurseries in the state, with 11,544 acres of land, and containing approximately 14,350,000 apple trees, 6,700,000 pear trees, 1,100,000 plum trees, 10,700,000 cherry trees, 1,500,000 quince trees, 1,167,000 apricot trees, 5,100,000 ornamental trees, 13,000,000 ornamental shrubs, 6,900,000 currant bushes, 15,580,000 grape vines, 122,000 herbaceous plants, 2,116,000 gooseberry plants, and 2,000 acres devoted to small fruit plants. Rochester is recognized the world over as the leading nursery center of America; yet this city stands second in the state in number of nursery firms, Dansville ranking first with 114, while Rochester has 66 and Geneva 57 nurseries.

The secret of success has been fairly well kept, considering that so many people are anxious to tell about it. — Puck.

Maud—"When you broke the engagement, of course you returned the diamond ring he gave you." Ethel—"Certainly not! I don't care for Jack any more, but my feelings have not changed towards the ring." — Boston Transcript.

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A Contented Man's Orchard.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
J. C. Haggard, Oregon.

At last I have found him, that rarest of all creatures, a contented man. And it all happened by accident, too, when I was not searching for him. Last summer I had occasion to visit Forest Grove, a pretty little town 26 miles from Portland, Ore. While walking up from the station with my friend, one of the professors of Pacific University, we met a man driving a motor car, and as we passed him, my friend said, "There goes one of the most contented men I know."

On my asking him what he meant by such a remark, he laughed and said, "That man is probably the most unique character in Washington County. Why he is—But never mind. I know him well and I will introduce him to you, if opportunity offers, for I think you would enjoy knowing him."

Thanking him for his offer I walked along by his side for a few blocks when we were overtaken by the contented man, who had left his car and was hurrying up the street. As he past us, he spoke to my friend, who introduced him to me as the only farmer-printer in Oregon. My attention was attracted by these words, for I was searching for the man who had printed several unique little books which bore the imprint "The Press of John Aldus, Oregon, U. S. A." and nothing more.

After a few moments of desultory conversation my newly formed acquaintance admitted the fact that he was the man for whom I was looking and when I expressed a desire to visit his place, he said: "If you

over a steep height and then rapidly dipped down toward the opening that was dimly visible through the firs and cedars.

"Some day I intend to build a road through here," said my host, "but at present we have to get along with this trail. Of course there is another way of getting to the place, but I never use it with the motor car unless I have loads to carry. Besides I like to have my guests get their first impression of my place from this side."

As he said this we came forth into the open. Before us stretched out the cleared part of the farm, about ten acres in extent. Perched on a hill overlooking the whole scene was a low, rambling farm house, with a deep undercut porch in front. It was painted white with its low sloping roof stained a dark green. Below it, nearer us, was a barn also painted white with a green roof. Scattered all over the place were small white colony chicken coops, with their flocks of White Leghorn and White Wyandottes industriously scratching for their dinners. Over on the north end of the place was a small building faced with bark slabs.

"That," said my host, pointing to it, "is the place where my presses are. That is my office."

About two thirds of the cleared land was planted in walnuts and fruit trees, mostly winter apples. The remainder was in grass for hay for the stock or in grain or green stuff for the chickens. A road wound up to the house and down to the barn and the pasture.

After we entered the house I was introduced by my host to his wife and daughter. The house consisted of a small entrance hall from which the stairs ascended and a

by moving their coops a few feet every few days they distribute the droppings themselves and consequently fertilize the orchard without the labor of carrying and scattering the manure. I have tried both methods and I prefer the colony plan. But I did not intend to make such a long speech on chickens," he said, smiling. "You know they are one of my hobbies. My other one is printing, and I am always ready to ride one or the other and even at times to straddle both."

By this time we had reached the print-int office, or the "Shack," as my hostess called it. It was a low building, lean-to, and covered on the outside with bark slabs. Within I found a small but completely equipped printing office. There was a large Galley Universal press and a small Gordon jobber. There were imposing stones, case racks, and all the other paraphernalia of a first class job printing office, and horrors upon horrors, on the floor was not a carpet, as my printer friend of the Grove had informed me with so much scorn, but a beautiful rag rug which needed not the trade-mark on one corner to tell me that it came from the shop of the Roycrofters. Here was a desk, a bookcase filled with some choice specimens of the printers' art, and a large table littered with books and magazines. There was a plain brick fireplace to furnish the necessary warmth and cheer for the winter season, and on the mantle shelf were pipes and tobacco. There were a couple of lounging chairs that made me long to spend a winter's evening with my intellectual host before a cheerful wood fire in the fireplace, discussing books and kindred themes, while the Oregon rains fell drop by drop on the roof so close to our heads in

When I left my work of teaching I brought with me the small press and some of the outfit. I had been interested in printing in an amateur way for some time and then I turned my attention to a mail order printing business, making a specialty of bill-heads, envelopes, and other small work of that class. Of course the profits on each order were small, still my expenses were not great and the net total every year amounted to quite a sum. I had longed for some time to bring out something in the way of a little book that would illustrate my ideas of what a book should be. So one winter I bought the Galley press and a font of suitable type and began work on the edition of "Rip Van Winkle" you have seen. An artist friend designed the head and tail pieces and did most of the illuminated initials. I had no idea that the undertaking would prove profitable. It was a labor of love; but, like many such efforts, it found a ready sale, the entire edition of 200 copies being sold in less than a month. At first I had difficulty in binding the books, being compelled to send the sheets to New York to have them bound in the style I wished. This was expensive and inconvenient. However, the next year I tried a local bindery in Portland and by careful supervision and a great deal of complaint I succeeded in getting satisfactory work.

"But can you manage to make a living here?" I said.

"From my printing, no," he replied. "My mail order work clears about \$200 a year. One book a year, all I can publish, makes nearly \$200 more. From my chickens and eggs I clear about \$300 and my fruit nets me between \$500 and \$600. So you see I can count on about \$1200 a year. In this I do not include what I get from the cows, as it takes all of that to feed the cows and young stock and to pay the wages of my help. Our table does not cost us much, as I raise such a large part of what we eat. But I am afraid that I am becoming garrulous and I am sure that my talk must sound egotistic to you, but 'culpa non mea, sed tua,' to quote Cicero revised to suit the occasion."

"But do you not get tired of such an isolated life?" I said. "Do you not long for the city and all its attractions, especially in winter? During the summer it is delightful here, but I should think that in the winter you would feel the need of associating with men of your class and would miss all that a city like Portland could give you."

He smiled as he replied to me. "In the first place, we are not so isolated as you think. Twenty minutes ride in my motor car and a forty minutes ride on the Electric will bring us to Portland. Sometimes in the winter, if we get lonesome, we go to the city for a few days, especially if there is some concert or play we wish to see. But we are always glad to get back to this place again. And then with our books and our music, for with our pianola we can listen to the masterpieces of the piano played as only a master can play them, we are contented. It may not be an ideal life, but it is a happy one and one that we enjoy far better than life in the city, for we have tried both."

And as he drove me back to Forest Grove in the afternoon in time for the late car to Portland, I thought how few there are who are contented with their lives.

Mark Twain on Horseback.

October. This is one of the peculiarly dangerous months to speculate in stocks in. The others are July, January, September, April, November, May, March, June, December, August and February.

The old saw says, "Let a sleeping dog lie." Right. Still, when there is much at stake, it is better to get a newspaper to do it.

It is often the case that the man who can't tell a lie thinks he is the best judge of one.

Few of us can stand prosperity. Another man's, I mean.

Names are not always what they seem. The common Welsh name, Bxyzllioep, is pronounced Jackson.

Often the surest way to convey misinformation is to tell the strict truth.

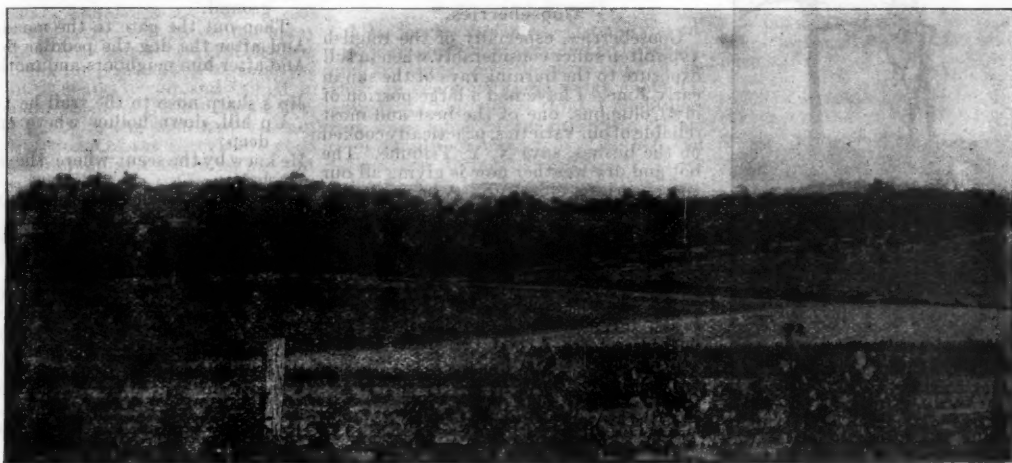
Remark of Dr. Baldwin's concerning upstarts! We don't care to eat toadstools that think they are truffles.

Let us endeavor so to live that when we come to die even the undertaker will be sorry.

The universal brotherhood of man is our precious possession, what there is of it.

True irreverence is disrespect for another man's god.

Be careless in your dress if you must, but keep a tidy soul.



In the background of this photograph may be seen an orchard planted by C. A. Green the first year of his occupancy of Green's Fruit Farm, twelve miles southwest of Rochester, N. Y. This was the second orchard planted by Mr. Green. This has been a productive orchard for many years, the trees beginning to bear at the age of twelve or fifteen years. In the foreground of the above photograph may be seen the berry plantations as they were ten years ago. Now this foreground is largely occupied by bearing fruit trees. Notice the maple trees along the highway, which were planted by C. A. Green the first year he moved on to this run down farm.

will accompany me while I attend to some business which brought me to town, I shall be glad to take you out to my place and bring you back after luncheon in time for the afternoon train."

When I gladly accepted his invitation, we got into the motor car and after visiting several places in town we started out by a long straight road. The ride from the Grove was beautiful. As soon as we left the little town we went down into a broad, fertile valley where well-tilled farms lined both sides of the road. Then up a slight hill whence I caught a broad sweep of the surrounding country. Again we descended into a little valley. It was a constant succession of low hills and shallow valleys, but all diversified, each differing in some respect from the one before it.

One place in particular I remember distinctly. As we were ascending a longer hill than any we had climbed before, my host called my attention to the view that opened up on our right. The hill fell away sharply from the road and widened into a broad and smiling valley. Here and there were scattered little groves of oak or fir. In the distance rose the green of the fir-clad hills, back of these the blue of the mountains, and still further in the distance rose in all their grandeur the snow covered peaks of Mt. Hood, St. Helens, and Rainier. Behind us lay the little town we had left a few minutes before. It was a sight to arouse the admiration of any traveller, no matter how much he may have seen before.

Soon we turned off from the main road to the right, and passed into a dense forest. On either side of the road the tall, pointed firs rose in serried ranks, almost meeting in an arch over our heads. It was a narrow wagon track, passing up hill most of the way, until finally we came to a little garage by the side of a rippling brook that fretted and sang over its stony bed. Near the garage was a rustic bridge, spanning the stream. After we had safely housed the motor car my host and I crossed the rustic bridge and started up a narrow trail that wound back and forth

large room that served for living room, dining room, and library, all in one. Back of this room were the kitchen and pantry. The living room was lighted by large windows and with its low paneled ceiling presented a very attractive appearance. On the polished floor were several Turkish rugs. The walls were lined with low book cases filled with books. I was surprised at the number and character of the books, for it was a well selected library of the best books in most departments of literature. On one side of the room was a high fireplace capable of containing a cord wood stick whole. Now it was filled with wild flowers and ferns. On a large library table was a bowl of the most beautiful roses I have ever seen. All around the room were evidences of refinement and good taste, although all was simple and servicable. There was no attempt at luxury, unless a baby grand piano and pianola might be called such, but simplicity and usefulness gave a charm to all.

After a luncheon consisting of a salad of crisp lettuce, fresh eggs and vegetables fresh from the garden, and raspberries and an abundance of thick cream.

My genial host then took me for a visit to his printing office. On the way we passed through a portion of the orchard where walnuts and apples were growing and where the small chicken coops with their flocks of white chickens were scattered about under the trees. When I commented on the labor of caring for so many chickens in scattered flocks, my host admitted that the labor was greater but that it more than paid for itself in the number of eggs and general health of the flock.

"In winter I bring all the houses near the barn," he said. "Of course in the fall I sell off a large part of my flock, retaining only my laying hens and my breeders for the next season. Besides there is an additional advantage in the colony system. When the chickens run at large in this manner, they catch many insects that otherwise might injure my trees and also save something on their feed bill. Also

musical rhythm and the wind sighed and moaned among the firs.

After we had inspected the office and while enjoying our cigars my host took from a drawer in his desk some of the first few sheets of a book he expects to bring out this year. It is to be a selection from Rosetti's poems, the first being "The Blessed Damsel." It is printed in a beautiful strong type, the kind of face William Morris sought for so much and could not find, with a beautiful flower tracery border, modeled somewhat after one of Morris's designs. The initials are to be hand illuminated in some copies, in others, printed in red like the captions. Then my host showed me several drawings that were to be worked up into ornamental head and tail pieces for the book.

"This is the work of my elder daughter, who is now at Bryn Mawr," he said. "She is especially fond of ornamental drawing and has shown some talent in that line of work."

After some further talk, I asked my host how he came to bury himself out there in the woods when he could have been so successful in some one of the large printing offices.

"Because I wanted to," he said.

Finally after some persuasion on my part and the promise not to reveal his name if I should write up the article, he told me the following story:

"For many years I was a teacher in a large secondary school. At length my health broke down and I was on the verge of nervous prostration. I bought this little place and came out here, intending to stay a year or two and then to return to teaching. This place was very rough, none of it being cleared, and at first I was unsuccessful. I began by getting a few cows and selling milk to the Condensary in the Grove. This was hard work but it carried us along until I got ten acres cleared and set out in trees and small fruit and had learned how to care for the chickens. My milk check pays for the feed of the cows and the wages of a man, so I am relieved of the hard drudgery of the farm work and can devote more time to other things.

In the Good Old Any Time.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Walter Scott Haskell.

"In the good old summer time"
Has been put in song and rhyme,
And we love it as we hear it on a summer's
day;
But the other seasons too,
In our hearts are ringing true,
And each one has something good suggested
by the lay.

With summertime a gliding,
Comes fall and winter sliding,
And in spring there's all the little lambs
at play.

Oh then let us sing a song
That will start the world along,
And we'll bunch the seasons althoughter
in a roundelay.

In the good old summer time,
In the good old any time,
There are no seasons out of tune.
Any time, any time,
In the good old any time.
If we've got it in our hearts—anytime
Our path with roses may be strewn.

Here and There.

Don't attempt to ride a bucking hobby

Among the things that seem too good
to be true are tombstone inscriptions.

The grass widow at least doesn't have
to see that her husband's grave is kept
green.

People who fish for compliments don't
always find that their lines are cast in
pleasant places.

Many a man has such a dread of finding
himself in a hole that he makes up his
mind to be cremated.

A woman's mirror is always a peer glass.

No man is so dull that he can't make a
bore of himself.

Perhaps if every rose didn't have its
thorn it would not be so alluring.

Many a fellow is a goner before he has
had a chance to be a comer.

Every man should have a will of his
own, but it is safer to have a lawyer draw
it up.

The fellow who talks about the depths
of his love seldom elaborates on the
length of it.

Tell a young man he should be taken in
hand and his thoughts will turn to a
manicure girl.—N. Y. Times.



Strawberry Growing in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma is a wonderful state, re-
markably productive and promising in
every way. I know of no part of the
world that has developed so rapidly as
many portions of Oklahoma.



The above photograph represents a
berry field of D. M. Leerskov, Oklahoma.
You can tell by the vigor of the straw-
berry plants that this soil is remarkably
fertile and well adapted to growing straw-
berries. I do not doubt that this sub-
scriber gets nearly double the price that
many of us do in New York State. There
are many parts of the country where
small fruits can be grown at far greater
profit than in the older states, such as
New York state, and yet in New York
state, we think that small fruits are about
the most profitable crop we can grow.

This subscriber is justly proud of this
bright little boy, who appears in the
lower part of the photograph. If our
friend has many such boys as this he will
have plenty of help to pick his straw-
berries.

Renewing Strawberry Beds.

By C. C. Cline.

This is the third year of the patch.
The berries are grown in the matted row
system. Each row is 585 feet long. There
are 115 rows. Berry picking ended on
May 27, says the Missouri and Kansas
Farmer. About four days later the cur-
ved side of the plow being nearest the row,
thus throwing the dirt over the tops of
the plants. The rows were cut down from
each side until no row was more than
eight or ten inches wide. When all of the
rows had been covered the middles were
then broken and the spring-tooth harrow
was set back to the last notch and a small
board was inserted, drawing the teeth
back until they had a draft of little more
than one inch. The harrow was then
started lengthwise of the rows, evening
the dirt and bringing the covering on
the plants to about one inch of dirt. In
some places in the patch probably as
much as two inches of dirt covered the
plants.

I never had tried the system before,
though I had read considerable about it,
and I confess it was with mingled feelings
of doubt and distrust that I gazed over
the field, which was nearly as level as a
floor with not a berry plant in sight, ex-
cept an occasional wilted reminder that
the spring teeth had drawn a few plants
from their resting places in the row. The
man who was in charge of the plowing and

who has spent years in the berry fields at
Neosho and Anderson, was also skeptical
of the ultimate result. On the first of July
we went over the field together.

"This is the best stand of berries around
Anderson," he said.

"I can see only one fault," was my re-
ply, "the plants seem so thick in the
row."

"It's easier to thin than to transplant,"
came back the answer.

Together we dug up more than forty
plants to convince ourselves that they
really were new plants. Just above the
old crown of the plants were the new roots,
as white as transplantings from a bed that
had never fruited. It is well to remember
that the rootlets of new plants are white,
those of old plants are black. I have not
seen the patch since July 1, but a letter
from there this week says the runners
have set two and three new plants and
that there is no more promising patch in
the entire district, and we have something
like 400 growers at our shipping station,
too.

Gooseberries.

Gooseberries, especially of the English
type often suffer considerably when in full
exposure to the burning rays of the sun in
early June. I have had a large portion of
my Columbus, one of the best and most
reliable of our varieties, practically cooked
on the bushes, says N. Y. Tribune. The
hot and dry weather now is giving all our
gooseberries a close rub. A heavy mulch
might have helped them some. I expect
to apply it yet, at once. For some years,
however, I have had in mind arranging a
plot of gooseberries (Triumph mostly) on
the plan I saw in practice once in one of
the Southern gardens where the goose-
berry bushes were planted intermixed
with grape vines, the latter being trained
on the high arm system, and their foliage
furnishing partial shade for the goose-
berry bushes underneath. It was a suc-
cess there. I see no reason why it should
not be a success here.

I am fond of gooseberries in two ways.
They are excellent for pies, sauces, etc.,
when only about half grown. They are,
in my estimation, worthless for these
purposes when they approach the ripening
stage. Most people in America wait
far too long before they gather these
berries for culinary uses. I want mine
perfectly green. After having passed
that stage once, they are fit only for eating
fresh, or out of hand, and then I want
them dead ripe. The scale which is so
fond of current bushes has never done any
damage to my gooseberries.

New York State Fair.

The Cornell exhibit in the State Insti-
tutions Building of the New York State
Fair at Syracuse, September 9-14, is to
contain many exhibits by the various de-
partments of the New York State College
of Agriculture. An attempt is made by
the College of Agriculture to acquaint
the visitors with scientific methods which
can be applied by practical men on their
own farms. For this reason the Cornell
exhibit is not only interesting but a means
of learning how to increase farm incomes.
Experts are to be in attendance to give
personal advice and visitors may bring
specimens of insect pests and plant dis-
eases for identification and recommenda-
tion for their control.

Fruit growers will be interested in the
exhibit of the Department of Pomology
where box packing of apples will be
demonstrated. Specimens of commercial
varieties of apples, pears, grapes and
peaches will be shown and a large collec-
tion of photographs will be used to illus-
trate principles and methods of orchard
management. Attendants will have charts
and plans to show visitors interested in
the home fruit garden, the care of the
small orchard and the commercial or-
chard, the renovation of the neglected or-
chard and similar fruit problems.—Royal
Gilkey, College of Agriculture, Ithaca,
N. Y.

His Mental Grasp.

George—Auntie, what does irony mean?
Auntie—It means to say one thing and
mean the opposite, like calling a rainy
day a fine day.

George—I think I understand you,
auntie. Wouldn't this be irony: "Auntie,
I don't want a nice, big piece of cake?"

FROM FARM TO FOREST.
What an Ohio Man Has Decided to Do
With Worn Out Acres.

An Ohio farmer is solving the problem
of what to do with a worn out farm in this
interesting manner: He owns an old
homestead of sixty acres, which he is
desirous of keeping in the family. He
does not live on the place, however, for
the reason that farming on it has of late
years been a decidedly losing proposition.
He has, therefore, decided to plant the
entire tract in trees. Already 35,000
Norway spruce have been set out, 3 1/2
feet apart each way, on an area of about
eleven acres.

The trees will be cut, as they become
large enough, for Christmas trees. Chest-
nut seedlings will be planted in the space
left by the removal of the spruce, and it is
expected that these will come into bearing
by the time the last spruce is cut. In
addition to the spruce, hardy catalpa,
black locust, elm, box elder and sycamore
have been planted. It is planned to put
the entire sixty acres in forest within five
or six years.

Priceless Jip.

By Mary Bailey.

"Whoa!" cried the peddler, "What's
wrong here?"

The mother wept as her arms she tossed.
The neighbors answered, "She thinks he's
dead—"

Her two-year-old little boy is lost.
"Get me his shoes," said the peddler man;
"You can not find him. Here's one who
can."

"Come here, Jip! Smell these shoes and
see if you can find him. I'll bet he can!"
Jip smelled the shoes, then nosed the
ground.

Then out the gate to the meadow ran;
And after the dog the peddler flew,
And after him neighbors and mother, too.

Jip's sharp nose to the trail he kept,
Up hill, down hollow where grass was
deep;

He knew by the scent where the feet had
led,

And barked when he found him,—fast
asleep,

Tear-stained, hungry, and frightened, too.
At the barking and shouting, and hullaboo.

Baby close in glad arms was clasped,
Fed and kissed, while his mother smiled.

"A hundred dollars," the father said,
"I'll give for the dog that found my
child!"

The peddler patted the little brown head:
"Money won't buy my little Jip," he
said.

—Our Dumb Animals.

The Gooseberry to His Friends.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Frank I. Hanson.

I am the humble gooseberry. For
many years I have commanded the in-
terest and attention of the people and
shared honors with my other cousins of
the garden. My usefulness to the farmer
and his family is perhaps more recognized
today than ever before, and my popular-
ity is increasing as time goes on. This
I attribute principally to my general hardi-
ness and delicious flavor.

Surely I must say a word concerning
the bushes upon which I grew. They are
faithful friends of the fruit grower and
home gardener, being long lived and com-
paratively little trouble. Just a little
clever pruning, perhaps some spraying to
destroy the natural enemies, and some
manure around the roots, and they will
bless you with an abundant harvest.

I can boast with pardonable pride of
the way I go to market, for I keep well
many days and withstand excellently a
long journey. I make a good appearance
when displayed for sale, my beautiful
green color contrasting well with the
more vivid hues of the other small fruits.

The housewives throughout the land
think well of me, and take great pride in
ending my days on earth in a rich juicy
pie. They are always proud to display
many jars of us, preserved for use during
the cold winter days. I am by nature
rather sour, but the world is just full of
people who like sour things. Because of
my tartness I impart to mince pies a most
delicious flavor. Many housewives will
be glad to learn this.

My mission is a noble one. I want to
have my kind in every kitchen garden in
the land, that I may tickle the palate and
appease the appetite of all who like a
delicious fruit. I am anxious to do my
share in swelling the profits of the farm.
Can I but accomplish these, my ambition
will be attained.

The Limit.

Johnnie, with a number of other street
boys, was attending a church supper. The
ladies waiting on the table were very at-
tentive and kept urging the boys to have
something more. Finally one lady said
to Johnnie, "Can't you eat something
more?" With a serious look he replied:
"I can chew more, but I can't swallow."



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Letters From the People.

"Prudent questioning is the half of knowledge.—Proverb.

Mr. John J. Clark, states that lest the readers of Green's Fruit Grower get a wrong idea, on account of reports given in that paper a short time ago, of the overflow of the Yazoo Delta, showing photo, etc., he gives herewith an article for publication sent from his manager of plantation in Mississippi.

"If nothing unforeseen now happens we will make the biggest crop in ten years. Neighbor Sledge says 'We will make more cotton than he ever saw.' Now this is the first overflow for 15 years. We lost our early corn, oats, garden sauce, etc. but got a deposit of 3/4 inch of fertility borrowed from all the best lands of the United States. Water was all gone latter part of May and as water receded the planting followed it and now cotton and corn have almost overtaken crops on portions not overflowed. If buyers will locate back of the levees, we have safe lands and the cheapest (value of crops considered) in the United States."—John J. Clark, Jacksonville, Ill.

Walnut Blight.

Dear Sir:—I have a question to ask in regard to some Walnut trees which seem to have some kind of disease not mentioned in any agricultural papers that I have read. The trees are strong and vigorous with very large leaves but many of the leaves have lumps or warts on them which during the growing season twist the leaves out of shape, dry up and fall off in the Autumn. Some of the nuts turn black, the hull sticks to the shell and will not come off. Some of the kernels are good and others dry up and are of no account for anything. The first few years after they commenced bearing the trees bore well and were good healthy trees without any signs of disease.—Jas. M. Augel. Cal.

Reply:—In all probability the trouble is what is commonly known as "Walnut blight," which is a bacterial disease that is quite prevalent in many of the walnut growing sections. It is induced by damp and foggy weather in large measure and wherever and whenever this occurs the trouble will be the worst, because the germs will spring into life and multiply under such conditions much more readily than in a dry climate and out of the range of fogs. Walnut trees flourish best where the soil is rich and this is often found in the valleys but there is where the fogs often settle.

So far there has not been found any remedy for this disease. No kind of spray seems to prevent or check it, but fortunately, it is spasmodic and may be very bad one year and the next be almost absent. There is no doubt as to the spread of the germs having its origin from the diseased nuts or foliage and to destroy them by burning as soon as seen ought to be of some benefit. The hulls of the nuts are far more affected than any other part and when they are diseased the kernels cannot develop properly and are often worthless. Planting in a safe climate is the best safeguard of all.

Dwarf Pears.

Chas. A. Green, Esq., Dear Sir:—Kindly favor me with your opinion as to the planting of dwarf pears on a quality of land varying somewhat from that planted the past Spring, namely, a moist warm sandy loam sloping southward and well protected on the north side and west by mountains, and has a great depth of soil.

The future planting to which I have reference is an elevated plateau sloping slightly to the north but is not protected by mountains. The soil is deep, of a light chocolate color, very loose and easily cultivated. It holds moisture well throughout the season by proper tillage. Adjacent to this tract is one on which apricots mature admirably (on the very same quality of soil) with no irrigation whatever. Furthermore, our natural moisture is all from the winter and spring rains which cease in March, and April, and very seldom reach into May. I am clearing the brush and all natural growth away at present and therefore the land is new.

Now comes the question. Can I risk planting this land to dwarf pears, and by judicious cultivation, and abundant mulching, reasonably expect to succeed? I contemplated the planting this plot to apricots, but about every other season they are scarcely worth marketing, and therefore in the long run are not a success.

With absolutely no irrigation the dwarf pears I got from you the past spring are doing admirably, but are not making the rapid growth the apple trees are on the

same soil, but seem as fresh and vigorous. This I attribute to their being a dwarf fruit. Hope I am right, but do not know as to my correctness in the matter. This plot to which I refer, contains about twenty acres. If I am safe to plant it to dwarf pears, I will soon have a valuable fruit farm, and as a consequence be happy. I am an enthusiast on fruit and bees, of which I have as fine an apiary on my fruit farm as can be found in the State of California, and they certainly go well together. Kindly give me your valuable opinion.—C. Lafayette Grigsby, Cal.

Reply:—If apricots planted on the adjacent tract, which has the same elevation and soil, only succeed in maturing well about every other year the same would prove true on the tract under discussion and this would not pay. It is doubtful if pears would do much better than apricots but from what I have seen of them on the Pacific Slope I believe they might be grown successfully where apricots would fail, because pear trees are not such grass feeders. The average annual rainfall should be at least 15 inches to enable the trees to mature their fruit and 20 inches is much better. The rate of evaporation and the manner of handling the soil has much to do with the matter of success or failure. Besides, trees will often do very well while they are young but when they come to developing big crops of fruit, as they must do to be profitable, they will fail if the water supply is insufficient. The amount of rainfall not being given it is impossible to give positive advice about planting the pear trees, but, unless there is 15 inches I would not try it.

Borrowing Money.

Mr. Charles A. Green:—Would you advise me to borrow money and go to school, and try to get a little education? I am thirteen years old and I weigh about 135 pounds. I am poor, I think I could borrow some money from my uncle. I am of a family of eight. My mother and father are living. I have one sister Agnes, she is ten years old. Hoping to receive an early reply, I remain yours.—Ira F. Gillikin, N. C.

C. A. Green's Reply: Borrowing money is considered a serious affair. Whether it is serious or risky depends upon the individual who borrows the money. Usually if a man has made a hundred or a thousand dollars in hard work he knows the cost and the value of that money, but if he is a young man and has borrowed the money, he will not have so good an idea of the value of money as though he had earned it himself and had spent that money more carelessly than he should.

Whether it would be advisable for you to borrow money of your uncle, as you suggest, will depend a good deal upon what kind of a boy you are. If you are enterprising, industrious and saving, it may be all right to do so. I advise you to write to your uncle and get his advice since he knows more of your make-up and capacity than I do. It is a great drawback to begin life or to go through life without an education, but it is not strictly necessary that a business man should go through college, and I do not think your idea is to get a college education. Certainly no young man should be satisfied to be ignorant so that he cannot write a letter or a communication for a publication without making mistakes in spelling, in the use of language or in the construction of language.

Going in Partnership.

Shall I borrow money to do as above.—Subscriber.

C. A. Green's Reply: Partnerships are risky affairs, therefore be careful not to go into partnership with any man unless you know him to be honest and conscientious. If your partner is a tricky man he can beat you out of every cent you put into the business. My advice is that you work for him on a salary without putting in any capital until you can gain experience of the business. Sometimes men offer to pay a big salary to a man who will put in capital, hoping in this way to get the capital, and then discharge the man who has hired out to him on these terms. Much depends upon the man you think of going into business with.

Not Interested.

"Mamma," said Johnny, "if you will let me go just this one time, I won't ask for anything to eat."

"All right," said his mother. "Get your hat."

Johnny, perched on the edge of a big chair, became restless as savory odors came from the region of the kitchen. At last he blurted out:

"There's lots of pie and cake in this house."

The admonishing face of his mother recalled his promise, and he added:

"But what's that to me."

Musings of the Gentle Cynic.

Love is a disease against which very few of us take sufficient precautions.

A theorist is a man who thinks he is learning to swim by sitting on the bank and watching a frog.

It's all right, in a way, to talk about our ancestors. They are dead and can't get back at us.

There is nothing more discouraging than a man who has been disappointed in love, unless it is a henpecked husband.

Being minus the price of a haircut isn't the only thing that makes a bohemian.

When a fellow is all broken up over a girl it doesn't take her very long to break him.

Any man can make a woman do exactly as she pleases.

Many a young man with a brilliant future has been dazzled long before he caught up with it.

A woman shouldn't complain that her husband is close when she never lets him out of her sight.

Fresh children are a good bit like fresh paint. If you sit on them you are apt to get the worst of it.

It isn't every sluggard who has an aunt to go to.

Many a man with big ideas is too weak to carry them out.

When a young man is inclined to be fast there is usually a woman who sets the pace.

There is some consolation in the fact that even the suffragette hasn't altogether outgrown ice cream soda.

Also a man is known by the company he keeps away from.

A woman is apt to regard a bachelor as a man who is too much of a coward to get married.

A man may consider himself truly famous when he has five-cent cigars and yellow dogs named after him.

It seems that to make both ends meet requires no end of money.

It doesn't take a fisherman to cast slurs.

The only female in the world who has no kick coming is the mermaid.

The silver lining theory is probably what keeps so many people up in the clouds.

You don't fully realize how many people are out for the dough till you cast your bread upon the waters.

Some women never take anything seriously, not even their husbands.

The only time some people worry is when they worry other people.—N. Y. Times.

Do what conscience says is right,
Do what reason says is best;
Do with all your mind and might,
Do your duty and be blest.
—Whittier.

Too Much Sky.

Buffalo Bill recently ordered a large advertising poster for his show and objected because there was so much clear sky in it.

"I ain't a-goin' to advertise the sky," Bill said to the lithographer. "I paid you to advertise my show. Draw a few Indians and stick them up in the heavenly blue. I ain't a-goin' to have all that good space to run to waste."

A Vacation for Everyone.

In an article on vacations in the "Woman's Home Companion," the author says in part:

"Horace Greeley said he had been twenty years trying to find time to go a-fishing, and a few years later he died from overwork and anxiety. Many a farmer lives all his life within sight of running streams, or within sound of babbling brooks, and the suggestion that he hang up his hoe and go a-fishing never reaches him. Thoreau says, 'The better part of man is soon plowed into the soil as compost' and I have known some such lives. I knew a woman who put her babies in a barrel and left them while she worked in the field with her husband. Together they paid off the farm mortgage, and then bought more farms and paid off more mortgages. They never took vacations. Neither of them ever saw a train of cars until the iron rails were laid through their own lands, and when the first train passed through, the old lady was heard to say, 'Well, I have worked hard all of my life, but now I shall have it easy. I can just sit and milk and see the cars go by.'"

"Another family of my acquaintance living on a large farm, with fifty cows to milk and care for, and five hundred hens to look after, finds time every year for an outing; rather, they hire extra help on the farm and take the time, and they do not take the time grudgingly either. They figure that what the outing costs is the best investment of the whole year. They have their own tent, and camp for a week or more on a near-by stream or lake where fishing and boating are good. A fairly good tent can be bought for the price of a week's board at a summer resort, and the tent will last many years. Vacation does not necessarily spell Nantucket. Distance sometimes lends a great deal of enchantment. We forget that the birds sing just as sweetly in our own fields and groves as they do in fields and groves hundreds of miles away. Why should we remain shut in during all the hot summer months just because we cannot travel far away?"

The Portland Oregonian says that a young mother and her pretty baby were passengers on a train. An elderly gentleman addressed its proud mother: "A fine youngster that, madam. I hope you will bring him up to be an upright, conscientious man." "That will be a bit difficult," said the young mother, smiling. "Pshaw," rejoined the elderly gentleman. "As a twig is bent, so is the tree inclined." "I know it," agreed the other, "but this twig is bent on being a girl."

Knew the Brand.

"Ma, do cows and bees go to heaven?" "Mercy, child, what a question! Why?" "Cause if they don't, the milk and honey the preacher said was up there must be all canned stuff."

Only Practice.

She (after a nicely worded proposal)—But I heard that you proposed to Susie Green last week.

He—Oh, well, I was only practicing on her.

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HEALTH DEPT.

A New Remedy for Diabetes and Nephritis or Kidney Disease.

Do not think that this is anything allied to patent medicines for it is not. Dr. George Klemann of Bellevue Hospital, J. W. Beveridge of the Cornell, N. Y., Medical School, and Dr. H. Young, Metchnikoff Laboratory, state positively in the New York Times of July 14, 1912, that a cure for these diseases has worked so well with them that all the patients are either entirely cured or are astonishingly advanced toward recovery.

For some time it has been known that the sour milk consumed by the Bulgarian peasants of Europe was a curative agent, the use of which tended to longevity. It has been known that this sour milk had the power to cleanse the alimentary tract, and particularly the lower bowels, of poisons which infest the system and cause serious diseases.

On examination this sour milk was found to contain many germs. Dr. Metchnikoff began studies and investigations to learn what particular germ in sour milk was thus helpful and healthful. He has discovered this germ, which can be easily reproduced with trifling expense by any good chemist or well equipped physician, so that now this remedy is offered free to the poorest or the wealthiest citizen of the world.

It is possible that it may be found later that the great expectations of these prominent physicians may not be fully realized, but at present there is great hope for all who suffer from those dread diseases, diabetes and nephritis, and it is the opinion of these learned physicians that the hardening of the blood vessels may be stopped and possibly their condition greatly improved by the use of this bacillus.

Many thousand people die each year from kidney trouble and from hardening of the arteries. If you have friends thus afflicted encourage them to feel that there is a remedy at least remarkably helpful and probably a cure, whereas previous to this discovery no remedy was known.

Should you address Dr. George Klemann of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, with Post Office stamp for reply, I do not doubt that he will give you definite information in regard to this new remedy, but I have not authority to state this definitely. The above is all I know. So don't question me further. —C. A. Green.

How To Escape Typhoid.

In an article on how to escape typhoid on the farm, T. D. Beckwith says:

1. The well should be banked and covered over tightly. It should be cleaned when needed. Surface water must not gain admittance.
2. The well should be placed so that slops thrown out and sewage from the vault may not run into it.
3. The milk should be carefully guarded against infection from flies. The can, moreover, should be scalded thoroughly. Every precaution should be taken to keep the milk clean.
4. If there should be a case of typhoid on the farm, all excrement from the patient should be carefully sterilized by use of air-slacked lime, "chloride of lime" or some effective germicide before being disposed of.
5. Keep flies out of the kitchen as much as possible and especially do not allow them to get on food that the family is to use. Destroy or render innocuous their breeding places.

Alcoholism is a disease. Its victims are neurasthenics. It is inhuman to treat them as criminals. It is inhuman not to restore them to health, and, to the last degree, contrary to public policy to help them away from lives of reformation, recovered self-respect, and renewed usefulness to their kin and the state. Massachusetts, Iowa and Minnesota have followed the lead of England, Germany, and other European countries in demonstrating that drunkenness can be prevented by the measures which the Board of Estimate of this city is now duly empowered to adopt. A site for the city's new institution of thrift and healing should first be selected at a cost not to exceed \$50,000, and a board of inebriety must be constituted in order that the work may be commenced. —New York Times.

Ice water is injurious when taken in large quantities because its contact with the stomach shocks the nerves of that organ, and also of the heart, says New York Herald. Plenty of water should be taken in summer—enough to satisfy

thirst—but the idea that one can be cooled by drinking gallons of very cold water is fallacious, and cases are on record in which death has resulted from the shock given to stomach and heart by so doing. Nature has her own ways of supplying her wants, and she has given a suggestion in the temperature of the running spring, which is as cold as should be habitually used.

One of the most important provisions for keeping cool and in good health during the heated term is abstemiousness in diet. Here again a hint is given by the lessened avidity with which we face our food after hot weather has arrived. Fats and carbonaceous foods should be eaten more sparingly, and one should give more attention to fruits, vegetables and a general farinaceous diet. It is surprising to note how little food is actually required for comfort and health when the external heat is great. Instead of being alarmed at the falling off in appetite at this season one should be glad that it occurs.

Stanley was forced to learn how to combat the fiercest heat. When last in New York, Stanley said that most of the cases of heat prostration were directly traceable to the wearing of black clothing. The distinguished explorer said that New York in summer has a truly tropical climate, and that New Yorkers should wear throughout the hot season white clothes, and avoid black.

Rhyming Tree Conundrums.

What tree its old age sadly cries?
Elder.
And from what tall one comes low sighs?
Pine.
Which bears the mark of smouldering fire?
Ash.
And which to chastise you take your sire?
Birch.
Which one do you carry about in your hand?
Palm.
And which one tall and slim doth stand?
Poplar.
Which one bears fruit so golden and round?
Orange.
And which one bears the sea's deep sound?
Beech.
Come tell now, which is a stale joke?
Chestnut.
And which from a stale acorn awoke?
Oak.
To which would you like a firm young man?
Spruce.
Which one yields fruit round and rosy?
Apple.
And which would you like to put in a posy?
Tulip.
Which tree is cloth and fuel in one?
Cottonwood.
And from which does sweet fluid run?
Maple.

Conserve the Moisture.

What concerns the farmer now is the holding of that moisture for the use of the growing crops. Frequent cultivation to a depth of two or three inches will accomplish this to a great extent. On all cultivated crops such as corn, potatoes, beans, and vegetables, the ground should be stirred every eight to ten days. As soon as the soil becomes firm or baked, moisture is conducted by capilarity directly to the extreme surface and passes off into the air. If on the other hand, the surface two or three inches is loose and pulverized soil moisture rises only to the lower edge of the mulch and cannot be taken off into the air. A very simple experiment will illustrate. Take a cube of loaf sugar and place in a saucer in which has been previously poured about one-fourth inch of water. Note how quickly the water rises to the top of the cube. Now take a second cube, sprinkle on the top about one-fourth inch of granulated sugar. Then place the whole in the saucer as with the first. Note the same rapid rise of water to the lower edge of the granulated top and how much more slowly it travels than the mulch of fine sugar.

The same process takes place in the soil although not so exaggerated. Soil moisture does not move so rapidly, but move, it surely will, unless checked by the soil mulch. In sections where there are few weeds, the farmer is very apt to neglect the cultivation. Don't make this mistake. Remember that cultivation is not done merely for the extermination of weeds. In some sections, no cultivation would be necessary if this were the only end in view. —F. L. Kennard, Asst. Agronomist, Idaho Experiment Station.

Better Way.

More thickly, far, would seem, I guess, Our paths with kindness sown, If we'd laugh at our neighbor's trouble less And much more at our own.

Application.

Binks—"Confound it! I've gone and sat down on that chair I varnished this morning!"

Mrs. Binks—"Well, for once you've stuck to your work."

Niagara Plum.

Some favor the apple, the peach or the pear,
And many the virtues of grapefruit declare;
While quinces and lemons are chosen by some
But I'll never go back on my favorite plum.

The connoisseur prates of the flavor of limes,
The poet weaves nectarines into his rhymes,
Of pawpaws the Hoosier will chuckle in glee,
But the plum has a flavor that fascinates me.

It's common, I know; democratic, 'tis true;
No beauty abides in its shape or its hue;
Sometimes it hangs high—even then it's a sight
That sets my heart beating with old-time delight.

It tickles my palate, it dazzles my eyes
As it hangs from the bough—ah, it's surely a prize!
Even when I can't reach it the sting of defeat.
Is tempered with visions of others as sweet.

There are many varieties—perhaps fifty-eight;
Some species bloom early while some ripen late;
But I hold that the plum plucked late in the fall,
The Niagara plum, is the best plum of all.

Three rules for success in gardening are: Freedom from weeds, thinning out, and keeping the ground mellow.

Preserves for Birds.

Marsh Island, containing about 74,000 acres, has been bought by F. A. McIlhenny, of Avery Island, and will be added, it is understood, to 13,000 acres deeded a few months ago to the state by Mr. McIlhenny and others to form a great preserve for wild birds. The purchase price was \$143,000. Several Easterners are said to be associated with Mr. McIlhenny in the enterprise. The plan of the conservationists is to establish throughout the Mississippi valley a chain of preserves for wild birds.

We know all about the habits of the ant, we know all about the habits of the bee, but we know nothing at all about the habits of the oyster. It seems almost certain that we have been choosing the wrong time for studying the oyster.

Behold! the fool saith, "Put not all thine eggs in one basket," which is but a manner of saying, "Scatter your money and your attention." But the wise man saith, "Put all your eggs in the one basket and—watch! that basket."

We should all be thankful, but we shouldn't let our gratitude take too marked a form. We shouldn't celebrate like little Willis.

Little Willis, a cherub of seven or eight years, returned home glumly one Thanksgiving evening from a party.

"Well, did you have a good time?" his uncle asked.

"No," Willis snarled.

"No, why not," said the uncle.

"Because," grumbled Willis, "mother told me to eat as much as I wanted—and—and I couldn't!"



WIER'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE—One of the most remarkable and beautiful trees, with beautiful cut foliage.



A Strange Dream.

By Charles A. Green.

As the scenes of my childhood on the old homestead farm have ever and will ever be of great interest to me, it is natural that in my dreams I should often visit the playgrounds of my childhood. Many times each year I dream of the orchards, the wild berry patches, the woodlands in which I have hunted, and the streams over which I have fished in my youthful days.

Last night I dreamed that I was hunting in the familiar woodlands which used to be the home of the red, black and gray squirrel, the wild pigeon, woodcock, partridge, mink and coon. The highway, the cottages of laboring men and the timber lands look just as they did many years ago when I wandered that way as a boy.

In the field adjacent to the woods I saw several eagles of monstrous size. On my approach all of these eagles flew to the woodland but one. On inspection I found that this one eagle of fabulous size had firmly attached to his feet a large platform somewhat resembling a farm gate. Notwithstanding the heft of this platform or gate, the eagle finally rose in the air and flew gracefully to a large tree in the woods, alighting upon a branch too far away to be reached by my gun. Soon after this eagle left his perch on the tree and lighted on the field so near me that I deemed it would be murder to shoot him, considering the disadvantage under which he labored. While I was looking on in amazement, the face of the eagle turned to that of a man.

This man eagle led me to a castle, on the upper floor of which a number of rough looking noblemen had assembled. The object of my visit seemed to be the final settlement of a mining investment. (Note: I have never invested money in any mine.) I felt myself in danger of being slain and hardly hoped to escape from this castle with my life.

After considerable talking regarding the adjustment of my claim, the leader handed me two small homeopathic bottles containing gold dust, which he claimed represented my share in the mine. I was convinced that this was but a fraction of the amount of gold that I should have received, but since I was in the power of these men, who could take my life at any moment, I thrust the bottles in my pocket and made no complaint, stepped to the stairway and was about to descend when a girl of the village, who had once been a sweetheart of mine, appeared on the scene and inquired of the leader, "What about the division of the other mine?"

"What other mine?" asked the leader gruffly.

"You know what I mean," the girl replied.

"O, that was a mine out in Kansas that did not pan out very well."

At this point I grasped the girl in my arms and started down the castle stairway bent on escaping. On the way down the girl fainted, but just before she lost consciousness, she remarked, "The wine I drank was drugged!"

Soon I reached the ground floor where I found numerous attendants. I found difficulty in finding my wrappings, my hat and rubber overshoes. Meanwhile the noblemen from the upper floor had reached the lower floor and were watching me. Suddenly they closed in upon me. I pulled forth a heavy saber, swung it widely over my head and shouted in a loud voice, "The first man who approaches will pay for it with his life!" Then picking up the senseless form of the girl at my feet, I made a dash for the doorway and escaped.

The Conservation of Farm Machinery.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by N. L. Devendorf.

The Nineteenth Century has gone down into history as an age of remarkable mechanical progress. Contrast the time, you farmers, when your grand-fathers earned their bread literally by the sweat of their brows, when the meadows were cut laboriously with the "Armstrong" type of mowing machine, when the wheat-fields were harvested by means of the back-breaking cradle, or, a little earlier, with the primitive sickle, with the present day, when so much of the mechanical ingenuity of the most ingenious race the world has ever seen has been devoted to lightening the labors of the tiller of the soil.

I need not attempt to enumerate the advances that have been made; you all know what these are, the steam plow, the seed drill, the mower, the reaper, the

thresher. These, of themselves, have marked an epoch, and when the hundreds of other labor-saving devices, the gasoline engine and its thousand useful accessories, the separator, the windmill pump, have been added, it is difficult to comprehend the extent of the gulf that lies between us and the ways and methods of our forbears.

I am not a farmer; I do not believe I could plow a straight furrow, or run a mowing machine, or milk a cow, without serving an apprenticeship, but I am accustomed to the handling and care of machinery, and, having always considered a machine as something alive, as a producer, in that it multiplies the results of human labor, the machine has seemed to me to be entitled to a reasonable degree of care and consideration.

In traveling about the country, I am impressed with the fact that the average farmer, though skilled in the use of modern agricultural apparatus, has still a great deal to learn with regard to its upkeep and maintenance. The carelessness of the farmer in this respect is at least passively encouraged by the dealer, whose profits are greatly enhanced by the need of new implements every year or so by the farmer who allows his machines to "rust out." In my opinion, the machines commonly used on the farm ought to last for at least three or four times their present life, considering the comparatively small amount of service required of each implement in a season.

The plea that more efficient machinery is constantly being developed cannot appeal to the farmer as it does to the manufacturer. It is true that the new types may be a little more efficient, but I think that it would be difficult for the average farmer to reduce this saving to a dollar and cents basis. The farmer is not, as is the steel trust, able to "scrap" a good machine because something new that will save a fraction of a per cent. over the old one has been developed.

Figure it out. Suppose a new mowing machine is guaranteed to save ten per cent. of the time required for mowing. That would be one hour out of a ten hour day. You spend, perhaps, ten days to two weeks haying, but you are not mowing all the time. Suppose you have a man and team on the mowing machine five days, fifty hours. At fifty cents an hour, you would save two dollars and fifty cents, the interest at five per cent. on fifty dollars.

Perhaps a new machine could be bought for fifty dollars. Even so, you are not making a great deal of money, for you must reckon in the investment the value, the potential value, of the old machine.

But you say, "The old machine has no value, is worn out and no good."

And right here is the difficulty. Why should a mowing machine be worn out after, say twenty-five days' service? You may say the machine has seen five years' service, but if you use it five days each year, the total of its actual service is twenty-five days.

From a number of years' observation, I am not afraid to assert that millions of good dollars are annually wasted by the farmers of this country in needless deterioration of machinery and implements, just because the otherwise thrifty farmer does not realize that machinery or any iron work exposed to the weather deteriorates far more rapidly than when in use, or properly cared for.

It isn't the lazy, shiftless, drunken farmer nor the discouraged one loaded with a big mortgage nor the "renter," always, who is open to criticism in this respect. More, of these classes, are perhaps careless in the maintenance of their implements, but I have seen, on farms with good buildings, well kept fences, sleek cattle, fine horses, sights that were an offense to my trained mechanical mind; plows, horse-rakes, mowing machines, even reapers and binders, left where the season's work ended, dropped under a convenient tree, backed into a corner of the barn-yard or under a rickety open shed, there to rust and rust until the round of the seasons again calls for their use, the only protection from the elements the few drops of dirty oil remaining in the bearings.

I have seen expensive traction engines left standing in a corner of a filthy barn-yard all through a severe winter, stacks open, admitting the snow and rain to the flues, pistons and gears uncovered and rusting, the whole machine plastered with mud and grease, to come out when wanted for the next season in an inoperative and dangerous condition, requiring a goodly percentage of the season's earnings to be laid out in repairs and renewals that could

have easily been avoided by the exercise of a little care.

The great railway system find it necessary to carefully house their locomotives when not in use, especially when the fires are drawn, even though they are most carefully protected from the elements by paint and finish, and the policy of the railways is to wear the engines out as rapidly as possible to make room for the larger types demanded by the increased traffic. But note that the policy is to wear them out. This is far better, and more profitable, than to allow them to rust out, and this trite saying is true in every walk of life, with regard to both man and machinery. It is also true that constant care is exercised in all well organized industries to protect machinery, especially that which is used out-of-doors, from the natural disintegrating influences that are constantly at work.

A thorough cleaning at the close of the season's work, a coat of paint or varnish on the wood and painted metal parts, oil, "dope," or tallow and white lead applied to the bright and bearing parts, then lay them up in a good, clean, tight building, and, during the comparative leisure of the winter months, give every implement a thorough overhauling, replacing any worn or damaged parts; in short, applying the principle that "A stitch in time saves nine," and wonders will be accomplished in conserving the efficiency of these essentials of modern agriculture for which you have paid out so many of your hard-earned dollars.

We are giving a great deal of attention to the conservation of our natural resources, advocating the expenditure of billions of money for the preservation and proper use of our forests, and water-powers, for the development of great irrigation systems, for the digging of canals and the deepening of waterways; why not apply a little of this conservation idea at home? Do this, along the lines I have advocated, and after a very few seasons of proper care of your machinery, if the results do not show in that vital place, the bank account, then the experience and practice of all other branches of industry is a delusion.

Equal to Emergencies.

Little Hazel: "We've invited too many children to our tea party. There isn't enough for them to get more'n a bite each."

Little Dot: "That's too bad: I dess we'll have to call it a reception."—Boston Transcript.



A FIT FATE.—London Opinion.
The Minister (reprovingly)—Johnny, did you catch those to-day?
Johnny—Ye-es, sir. That's what the fish get for chasin' worms on Sunday.

Great Opinions of Life.

Selected for Green's Fruit Grower by Frank I. Hanson.

Life has a means unto an end; that beginning, mean and end to all things—God.—Bailey.

Dost thou value life? Then do not squander time; for that's the stuff life is made of.—Franklin.

That best portion of a good man's life—his little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love.—Wordsworth.

If you are about to strive for your life, take with you a stout heart and a clear conscience, and trust the rest to God.—Cooper.

A man is happier through life for having made an agreeable tour or lived for any length at time among pleasant people.—Sydney Smith.

Human life is made up of two elements, power and form, and the proportion must be invariably kept if we would have it sweet and sound.—Emerson.

Let every dawn of morning be to you as the beginning of life, and every setting sun as its close; then let every one of these short lives leave its sure record of some kindly thing done for other—some goodly strength or knowledge gained for yourself.—John Ruskin.

There is an idea abroad among moral people that they should make their neighbors good. One person I have to make good—myself; but my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy, if I may.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Seasonable Supplies

THE HOME EVAPORATOR

Thoroughly tested and approved. Latest, cheapest, best. Can be used on any stove, dries any fruit. The price of this Drier is \$6.00. Our Special Reduced Price, Only \$4.75.

A BARGAIN
If ordered at once, Green's apple parer, corer and slicer with the Home Evaporator, all for \$5.50.
Send for circulars describing larger Evaporators, Parers, etc.

SENSIBLE FRUIT AND CIDER PRESS

A well made and handsome Press for making cider, wines, jellies, syrups, etc. Made with special reference to strength, and guaranteed against breakage under any fair usage. All iron and steel, stronger and better than the old wooden press. It has double curbs. PRICE, ten qt. curbs, weight, 40 lbs., \$3.95.

CLIMAX BASKETS

For shipping Plums, Cherries, Grapes and other small fruits. They are strong, well made and complete with covers and fasteners. They are generally used for shipping some distance and are built to stand the travel. The 8-lb. size is also much used for shipping eggs for hatching.

Price of 8-lb. Climax Baskets, complete with cover and fasteners, \$27 per 1000, \$16 per 500, \$3.50 per 100.

SPLINT BASKETS

Are lighter than the Climax and are generally used for Plums, Cherries, Grapes and other small fruits in nearby or home market, where covers are not wanted. They are used almost exclusively in Western New York in preference to any other.

Price of 8-lb. Splint Baskets, without covers, \$20 per 1000, \$11 per 500, \$2.50 per 100. Covers for 8-lb. Splint Baskets, \$5 per 1000.

STANDARD PEACH BASKETS

Western New York standard "one-third" peach basket, made of the best material and wire sewed. Best for home market or for shipping.

Price, \$25 per 1000, \$13 per 500, \$3 per 100, \$1.75 per 50.

Special Prices on large lots of all kinds of fruit baskets quoted on application.

NOTICE—All prices for baskets are subject to change without notice. Order early and get the lowest prices. When the season comes on there is a general rush for baskets. If you delay ordering, you may not get them in time at any price. The above prices subject to change without notice.

THE NIAGARA FRUIT LADDER

A ladder made from the best selected white basswood, with tie rods at every other step. A model for strength, lightness and durability. It always stands and never rocks, no matter how uneven the ground may be.

Price, 30 cents per foot, 6 ft., 8 ft., 10 ft. and 12 ft. always carried in stock.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY
Supply Department ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

No display advertising will be placed in this department and no type larger than 6-point. The first three words only to be printed in capital letters. Each abbreviation and number will count as one word. Rate 10 cents per word for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1 per issue. We cannot afford to do any book-keeping at this rate. Cash must accompany every order. Orders must reach us not later than the 15th of the month previous to the month in which the advertisement is to appear.

TERMS: CASH WITH ORDER.

Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

Easy money gathering ferns, flowers, roots and herbs; we start you. Samples and information free. Botanical Bureau, 3 Columbus and Redfield, New Haven, Conn.

YOUNG MAN—Would you accept and wear a fine tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can give you a steady job; write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 740, Chicago.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, 1638 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE

FERRETS. Price list free. M. Goss & Son, Wellington, Ohio.

SPECIAL THIRTY DAY OFFER—Hand and Electric Vacuum cleaners—Write today. Dept. F. F. J. Bacon Co., Terryville, Conn.

Dickey's Old Reliable Eye Water cures sore eyes, strengthens weak eyes. Don't hurt. Mail 25c. Dickey Drug Company. Bristol, Tenn.

GINSENG—More money in growing ginseng roots than any other crop. Seeds and roots for sale. Circular free. D. E. Baughey, Chambersburg, Pa. Route 1.

"FISHEL" strain White Rocks. Silver cup and blue ribbon winners under seven judges. Hens, cockerels and pullets for sale at \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Address M. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

FOR SALE—80-acre truck farm, one mile from city. Owner has made fortune, wishes to retire. Best hotel trade in city goes with place. Owner will work one year for buyer without pay to insure success; he is expert; 25 years in business. Seven greenhouses cover 2-3 acres; two acres in hot beds under glass. Price very low; terms to suit. Ask for particulars. John Thompson, Box 772, Sioux City, Iowa.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 32 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMS FOR SALE

MONEY-MAKING FARMS: 17 States; one to 1,000 acres, \$10 to \$50 an acre; live stock, tools and crops often included to settle quickly. Mammoth Illustrated Catalogue No. 35, free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1233, 47 West 34th St., New York.

Best Farm for fine peach orchard in South Carolina. Good for general crops, especially trucking. One mile down strand from R. R. station at Myrtle Beach summer resort. 250 acres for sale, 145 cultivated, 8 1/2 in peach orchard set two years and bearing. Dwelling, tenement house, etc. For particulars write L. D. Sugas, Loris, S. C.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 22, Lincoln, Neb.

MISCELLANEOUS

Money Problem and its relation to the high cost of living. 10 cents a copy by mail. Address Daniel Broadbelt, Del Rosa, Calif.

CURE your horse of fistula without medicine and without a scar. A valuable discovery. Booklet tells how. Price \$1. Z. H. Tate, Erlanger, Ky.

LEARN TO DRAW AND PAINT at home. Best mail courses. Lowest tuition. Write for booklet. Enkeboll Art School, Omaha, Nebraska.

BUY NO BARREL CAPS until you get a sample of the APPCO SHIPSAFE cap. The deep, close corrugations make them much better for either top or bottom. Write for sample stating about how many you will use. American Paper Products Company, 300 Bremen Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Some Mourner.

Down in Georgia a negro, who had his life insured for several hundred dollars, died and left the money to his widow. She immediately bought herself a very elaborate mourning outfit.

Showing her purchases to her friend, she was very particular in going into detail as to prices and all incidental particulars. Her friend was very much impressed, and remarked:

"Them sho is fine clocs, but, befo Heaven, what is you goin' to do wid al dis black underwear?"

The bereaved one sighed: "Harper, 'Chile, when I mourns I mourns.'"

—Harper's Magazine.

Learn to Peddle Your Fruit.

The average man dislikes peddling anything for it looks like small business. But I can tell you from actual experience that the man starting out in fruit growing must learn to peddle if he would meet with success.

When I began work at Green's fruit farm thirty years ago I was not ashamed to start out with a one-horse wagon filled with small fruits and a few peaches or apples which I sold in small lots to the farmers and consumers in neighboring villages. I did not feel that I was demeaning myself by such labor for I felt it was necessary in order to sustain my family and to get a start in the business which I had selected as my life long pursuit.

The average man who has no experience in peddling will be astonished at the amount of money which he will take in from the running of one wagon and one salesman during the course of a season. But if he has three, four, five or ten of these wagons and men peddling fruit, the returns will be more surprising, if the men are capable of selling in this way. The average distance traveled by one of our wagons was not over six miles, but there were two points of distance that were twenty-five miles away. The men who ran these last named wagons were up at four o'clock in the morning so as to get to the distant market in time for the early morning trade. Though Green's fruit farm was about twelve miles from Rochester, N. Y., we did not sell our fruits in that city but went in an opposite direction in the open country where we found better markets and higher prices than could be secured in the city of Rochester. This will be a surprise to many people as it was a surprise to me, for the average man is impressed with the idea that he must be located near a large city and that he will find the best market in that city.

If you are starting to supply a certain locality with fruit or in fact with any fruit product, begin and continue with the determination to give your patrons good value for the money they pay you for fruits and fruit products and you will soon find that you control the trade in your locality and the people will wait for your wagon to come around and will express in many ways their confidence in your integrity.

You should consider which are the best days to pick your fruit and which are the best days to sell. Monday is wash day in the country and not a good day to start out. Saturday is not a good day to sell fruit for in many instances the house wife wants to can a portion and this cannot be done if the fruit is delivered on Saturday. But a few quarts of fruit for family consumption can be sold almost any day in the week.

Sometimes I have found that a certain grocer in a certain village will contract with the fruit grower to supply him with strawberries, raspberries or other fruits, on such favorable terms that the fruit grower can profitably agree to sell no fruit direct to the consumer in that village. We have such a business deal as this with certain grocers and find it profitable.

It pays to drive a good horse well harnessed and a fresh painted wagon in which to deliver your fruits. It costs but little to freshly paint or varnish your delivery wagon. Remember that every time you drive up to the door of a home your personal appearance and the appearance of your equipage, your crates and berry baskets, are noticed and make an impression upon the people you visit. If your turnout is run down and muddy, your berry crates and baskets soiled, you cannot expect to make a good impression. Above all things keep your hands clean and wear a clean collar.

See that your fruit is delivered in prime condition to the consumer. This means good management in picking and in starting the wagon after picking. I have spent some time in devising methods of getting such perishable fruits as strawberries to the consumer in the best possible condition.

Pere Marquette News Matter—Traffic scouts of the Pere Marquette Railroad report that Michigan growers along the lines will ship by freight over this system over 1,600 carloads of fruit within the next six or eight weeks.

The Traverse City district will supply 70 carloads of apples; 50 carloads of peaches will originate from Ludington. The Pentwater district will yield 115 carloads of apples and peaches; Muskegon and Whitecloud district 60 carloads of peaches and apples and Grand Rapids and Whitecloud territory a similar amount.

Three hundred and fifty carloads of peaches, apples and grapes are expected from the Grand Rapids-Benton Harbor section of Michigan. The Buchanan vineyards, along 18 miles of the line, will yield 300 carloads of grapes, while the Benton Harbor and New Buffalo section will yield 600 carloads.

These estimates are more likely to be below than above the amounts.

These figures do not take into account the 70 carloads of fruit which the Traverse City country shipped in July. This was for the most part cherries as was the 20 carloads of similar traffic from the Muskegon District. Considerable fruit was also shipped by express from these points.

Fruit growers this year have been making use of pre-cooled refrigerator cars for shipments, and they find this plan more profitable despite the higher cost. It delivers fruit on the market in a finer condition.

Traverse City, August 14:—There will be prizes for fruit growers to the amount of \$1,000 at the Second Michigan Land and Apple Show to be held in the Coliseum, Grand Rapids, November 12 to 16. These prizes are offered by the Land and Apple Show Association in cooperation with the State Horticultural Society. Prizes of goodly amounts will be offered for the best exhibits in the various classes by individual fruit growers, and for attractive displays.

Perry G. Holden, the Iowa corn expert, who grew up in Western Michigan, has been secured as one of the speakers for the educational program to be conducted in connection with this Apple Show. In addition to talks by Prof. Holden there will be demonstrations in box and barrel apple sorting, grading and packing. There will also be a series of illustrated lectures in which the fruit industry, dairy industry general farming and road activities of Western Michigan will be presented. The Michigan Agricultural College has decided to make a display of all the fruit tree pests that cause the growers trouble and to furnish information as to how to fight these pests. A musical program is to be rendered as one of the features of the fruit show.

Well Answered.

Lola, aged 4, was present at dinner one evening when a number of guests were being entertained by her parents, and during a lull in the conversation she began to talk very earnestly.

"Why do you talk so much, Lola?" asked her father.

"Cause I've got somethin' to say," was the innocent reply.

His Only Complaint.

Senator Beveridge, at a luncheon in New York, was talking about the child labor problem.

"Children are so plucky and so cheerful," he said, "we don't realize how horribly overworked they are till it's too late—till their bodies and minds are stunted irretrievably."

"I was once talking to a tiny errand boy at the height of the Christmas shopping season. He was working, I knew, seventeen hours a day. As he walked sturdily along with a mountain of parcels piled on his thin, narrow shoulders, I said to him:

"Do you like your job?"

"Yes, sir," he said; "I like it fine. Only—"

"Here he grinned up at me gaily from beneath his load."

"Only I'm afraid I'm doing an automobile truck out of a job."

Kind Words.

What silences we keep year after year With those who are most near to us and dear;

We live beside each other day by day, And speak of myriad things, but seldom say

The full, sweet word that lies within our reach,

Beneath the common ground of common speech.

Then out of sight and out of reach they go, These dear familiar friends who loved us so,

And, sitting in the shadow they have left, Alone with loneliness, and sore bereft.

We think with vain regret of some kind word

That once we might have said, and they have heard.

—Russell Lowell.

Economical.

"Son," said the mother, "don't you think it a bit extravagant to eat butter with that fine jam?"

"No, ma'am," was the response. "It's economical; the same piece of bread does for both."—Lippincott's.

Little 4-year-old Billy was visiting his neighbor, Jerry. Billy showed every evidence of a bad cold. Jerry's mother asked with grave solicitude: "Don't your mother give you anything for your cold, Billy?" Whereupon Billy answered, feeling in all his pockets at once: "Yes, ma'am; she gives me a clean handkerchief."

"Wogglebat must have made garden before." "Goes about it in an intelligent manner, does he?" "Yes; he isn't promising his friends any early vegetables." —Louisville Courier-Journal.

Who Loves the Trees Best?

Who loves the trees best?

"I," said the spring.

"Their leaves so beautiful

To them I bring."

Who loves the trees best?

"I," summer said.

"I give them blossoms,

White, yellow, red."

Who loves the trees best?

"I," said the fall.

"I give luscious fruit,

Bright tints to all."

Who loves the trees best?

"I love them best,"

Harsh winter answered,

"I give them rest."

When to Apply Fertilizer.

Charles Green:—Kind friend, I wish you would advise me through your paper in next issue as to the best time to apply Commercial Fertilizer to get best results on raspberries, whether in the fall or spring. How would from first to middle of September do? We are using a high grade fertilizer and hope to get best results.—T. J. Grose, Ind.

C. A. Green's Reply:—I would prefer to apply commercial fertilizer as early as possible next spring or just before the time growth commences. If commercial fertilizer is applied to cultivated fields in the fall, a portion of the fertilizer is apt to be washed away and lost. But on grass land I would not hesitate to apply commercial fertilizer in August, September or October.

An Asparagus Bed.

Green's Fruit Grower:—Will you please inform me through the columns of the Fruit Grower how to make an Asparagus bed. How deep should the bed be dug and how much manure should be used, also how much salt, and how far apart should the rows be, and what distance apart should the plants be in the row, and when is the proper time to set plants, spring or fall? In fact I should like all the information that I can get. I saw an article a while ago in a paper, that the bed should be dug out two feet deep, then put in a layer of manure then one of dirt till the bed was filled up and also two bushels of rock salt should be used but the article failed to state how large the bed was or how thick the manure was spread in, or how the salt was applied.—A. D. Mason, Me.

C. A. Green's reply:—On any good garden soil it is not necessary to spend time or money in trenching. All you have to do is to prepare the soil as nicely as for any other garden crop. Then mark off the rows and dig a slanting trench six to eight inches deep or about as deep as the roots; then set these roots slanting so that the crowns will be slightly under the surface of the ground when entirely covered with earth. Do not fill up the trench fully at first but simply cover the roots and cover the crowns lightly pressing the soil firmly; then after the shoots appear draw more earth up around the crowns. If the crowns or tops of the roots are covered too deeply when they are planted, the shoots may not be able to force their way up through the thick hard soil.

There is no trick in planting asparagus or in feeding the ground and yet some pains must be taken to see that the roots are buried to their full length and that the crowns are slightly buried below the surface.

Every year it is well to manure the asparagus bed, covering it over with stable manure just before winter.

Life is not made up of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, of which smiles and kindnesses and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart.—Sir Humphry Davy,

The Wrong Cylinder.

The motorist emerged from beneath the car and struggled for breath. His helpful friend, holding the oil can, beamed upon him.

"I've just given the cylinder a thorough oiling, Dick, old man," said the helpful friend.

"Cylinder," said the motorist, heatedly, "that wasn't the cylinder; it was my ear!"

A certain lady called up her grocer by telephone the other morning, and after she had sufficiently scolded the man who responded, said:

"And what's more, the next order you get from me will be the last I'll ever give you."

"It probably will, madam," said the voice at the other end of the wire; "you are talking to an undertaker."—London Tit-Bits.—Democrat and Chronicle.

Tree Planting the Best Investment.

Diamonds, people say, are a good investment instead of a luxury, because they are increasing in value. With this sentiment the diamond buyer, who knows he is being unduly extravagant, justifies himself. But how many other things that are far better investments than diamonds the same person would feel he could not afford, says Ruth Cameron in Rochester, N. Y. Democrat and Chronicle.

I am thinking just now especially of trees.

How many young people who buy a house would feel that they could invest, say \$50 in buying trees to put around it? And yet when these same young folks became engaged the ring he gave her probably cost two or three times that sum. And can diamonds possibly be as good an investment as the trees?

Outside my study window a very beautiful white birch has been putting on its spring garments. Faint, frothy suggestions of green have been gradually developing into trailing, voluminous vestures. Every fair May morning the sight of the sunlight striking down through the branches, and the exquisite pale green of the topmost bough, fluttering against the blue sky, has given me moments of keenest pleasure. The tree is not mine. It belongs to my neighbor.

But that is one of the wonderful things about this kind of an investment—it blesses and enriches many besides the possessor. My neighbor is very proud of this tree. It cost him about \$3 when he brought it as a sapling twenty-six years ago, and he says it is the best investment he ever made.

Two friends of mine are planning to own a house. They are going to borrow most of the money to build it, and naturally they are trying to be as economical as possible in their estimates. And yet they have reckoned \$50 for trees. Some of this money will be spent for fruit trees, but some of it will go to buy trees whose only fruit is beauty. I do not think they will ever regret this investment.

Another family who have lived about fifteen years in their present home, when they first bought the place were advised to plant a few trees. "But it takes so long for trees to grow," they protested, "and who knows where we shall be ten years from now?" Had they been willing to risk the terrible contingency of benefitting someone else by their expenditure, they would have a much more attractive home today.

Not only are trees a splendid investment from the point of view of the pleasure they give, but also from the value they add to property. In a certain street one home is universally regarded as the aristocrat. I stopped the other day to study its architecture and found that after all was no larger, no more elaborate nor expensive than two or three other houses on the street. Its distinction plainly comes from the fact that it is set well back from the street, and screened by two or three magnificent trees, which attract every eye and give an appearance of dressiness to the place.

Have you planted any trees this spring? If you haven't surely you are going to. What if you do live in a rented house, will you not be game enough to risk a few dollars when the only chance you take is that you may give pleasure to someone else instead of yourself?

House-Flies and Disease.

The house-fly stands convicted as a disseminator of disease and a carrier of contagion. Ever since the investigation of the spread of typhoid fever in the United States military camps during the Spanish War of 1898, the evidence has been accumulating, until to-day there is no escape from the charges against this tantalizing insect. Every far-reaching probe into sanitary problems is liable to disclose conditions hitherto quite unsuspected; and the indictments already brought against the house-fly during the past few years charge responsibility for a long category of infections, including cholera and various forms of dysentery, diphtheria, erysipelas, contagious ophthalmia, cerebrospinal meningitis, anthrax and possibly small-pox, in addition to typhoid fever.

Some idea of the number of organisms that a single insect may carry is indicated by the figures 570 to 4,400,000 for the surface contamination, and 16,000 to 28,000,000 for the intestinal bacterial contents. Most of the bacteria found were comparatively harmless. This investigation, however was carried on in the crowded city, where sewers would naturally carry off all of the most dangerous infective matter. The Journal of the American Medical Association says that the house-fly is an "undesirable citizen" in any event, so that the war of extermination already begun against it in many quarters deserves encouragement and support.

Newest Notes of Science.

Telephones operators in Egypt are required to speak English, French, Italian, Greek and Arabic.

A steam cooker for use in connection with an ordinary residence radiator recently was patented.

The Chilean government owns about two-thirds of the 23,000 miles of telegraph lines in that country.

An ordinary steel pen is one of the handiest instruments for withdrawing splinters of wood from flesh.

A flexible metal awning, patented by two Texas men, can be lowered over a window to protect it from fire.

Resembling a street car fender is one invented in Germany that will pick up a person struck by an automobile.

To hold a miter joint firmly while it is being glued is the aim of a simple clamp invented by a New Jersey man.

The equipment of a new 20,000 ton naval collier with electric motors to drive the propellers, is expected to solve many problems in the use of electricity for motive power in large vessels.

Of Berlin's 8,000 cabs, about 2,000 are motor driven, nearly 300 of them being electric cars.

One of the fans in a new ozonizer is used as an electrode, reducing the number of parts.

Forgetfulness.

One curious characteristic of Americans is their forgetfulness, says the Post Express. They are in such a hurry that they forget even such important articles as wooden legs and artificial teeth. Last year fourteen men left their legs in New York subways. A dozen forgot their ear-trumpets and five unwittingly abandoned their glass eyes. The number of teeth lost is beyond reckoning. There is now twice as much forgetfulness as there was ten years ago. Who knows but that ten years hence men in warm weather will forget their coats, women their hats and millionaires their automobiles? It will be all the better for the "snapper-up of unconsidered trifles."

No Need to Worry.

One of New York's leading actors has an elegant country home out in Long Island, and he has spent a great deal of money in fitting it up with costly decorations and exquisite finishings. The library was recently refurnished with a most expensive floor of beautiful par-

quetry, in which the owner felt a great degree of pride and of which he was scrupulously careful.

A few days ago an old friend of the good old road days learned how well he was prospering and went out to call on him. He had met with reverses financially, and also with the physical misfortune of an amputated leg, in place of which he wore a wooden one.

When the servant announced him in the library the host went in and was horrified to see the man stumping about the floor with the wooden leg, in a tour of inspection of its gorgeous fittings. Speechless at first, he was finally able to breathe a gentle hint to his friend.

"I say, Henry, old fellow, hadn't you better keep well in on the rug? I'm so deucedly afraid you might slip and get a fall."

"Oh, no; that's all right," assured the guest. "Don't you worry about me. I'm all right, thanks. There is a couple of nails in the end of the old peg, you know."

—Judge's Library.

An Irish Lawyer's Question.

A Chicago Irish lawyer while cross-examining the plaintiff in a divorce case said:

"You wish to divorce this woman because she drinks?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you drink yourself?"

"That's my business."

"Thank you," said the lawyer, "have you any other business?"

A Good Thing.

Jamie, having come into possession of considerable wealth through the death of relatives, was thus addressed by one of his neighbors:

"Ay, Jamie, it was a guid thing for you that your rich freens waur born afore ye."

"Weel," said Jamie, "I'm nae sae sure about that—but it was a guid thing that they dee'd afore me."

A Question.

Clerk (to woman who has fingered over everything in the store without buying anything)—Excuse me, madam, but are you shopping here?

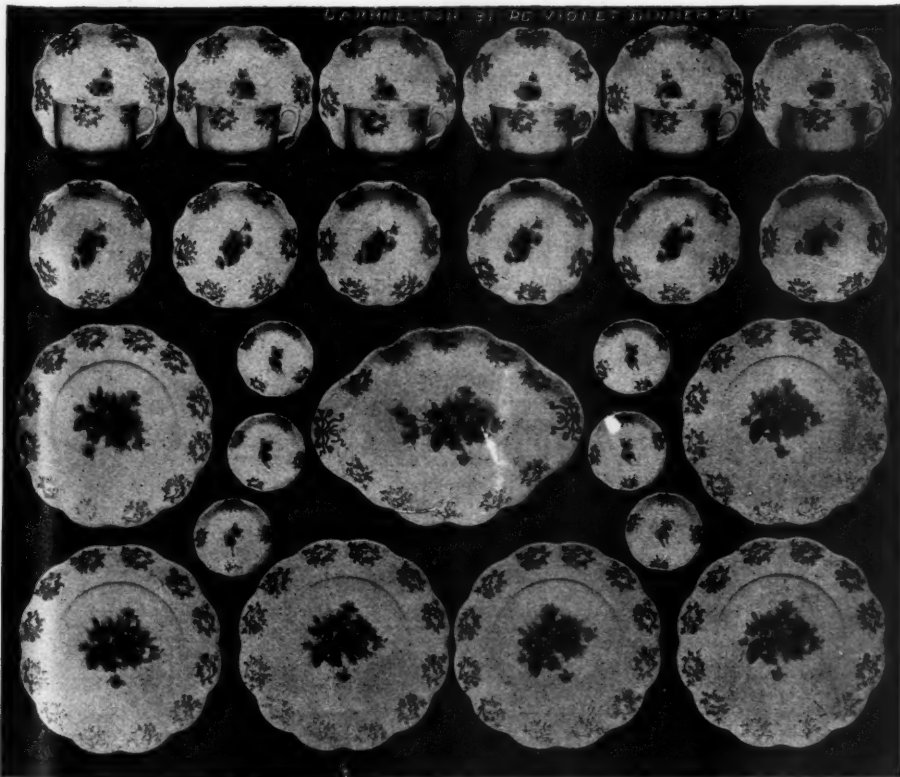
Customer—Certainly. What would I be doing?

Clerk—I thought perhaps you might be taking an inventory.—Woman's Home Companion.

Get a Violet and Gold Dinner Set

The "CARROLLTON WARE" of Violet and Gold Design.

Order this Set of Dishes Now and Make Yourself a Handsome Present



This Engraving Illustrates the 31 pieces.

This set of dishes in three different colors—violets with green leaves in centre, gold border design.

This ware is of a fine grade of porcelain, which is light weight, and said to be very tough and durable. It is snowy white in color and has a genuine china glaze, which gives it a smooth and velvety appearance.

The shapes are the latest Haviland design, with deep scalloped edges, and handsomely ornamented with scroll work. Each piece is decorated with a beautiful cluster of violets, with foliage and green leaves all in natural colors. Each piece has also an elaborate semi-border of vining sprays in pure gold. The decorations are burned into the ware.

The 31-piece set consists of six cups, six saucers, six dinner plates, six desserts, six individual butters and one meat platter.

Receiver to pay freight or express charges. Weight, boxed, about 20 pounds.

Note.—We have only a few of the dinner sets. Therefore this SPECIAL OFFER MUST SOON BE WITHDRAWN. Do not be too late. SEND NOW. It will soon be too late for this LAST CALL.

READ WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT THEM.

Mr. Charles A. Green:—Received the dinner set in good order; they are certainly very pretty and one of the most liberal offers I have ever seen given with any paper. I thank you very much for the same.—Mrs. R. D. Wilson, Vanceburg, Ky.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—I want to write to you thanking you for the pretty dishes we received from you the day before Christmas. The dishes are as you represented them, very neat and nice. We have used them every day since they came. Sickness has delayed my writing you before.—Mrs. Henry Clark, Orange, Conn.

Mr. Charles A. Green:—I received the set of dishes O. K. My wife thinks they are beauties. Please accept our thanks for same. We wish you and your paper much success. The "Fruit Grower" is hard to beat.—Daniel E. Hartnett, Dover, Del.

Green's Fruit Grower:—I have received the dishes and am delighted with them. They reached me in good condition. Thanking you for your liberal offer and straight dealing.—Marcia L. Moore, Battle Creek, Mich.

Mr. Green:—We desire to thank you for the beautiful dinner set you sent us in connection with your good paper a few days ago, which arrived in good condition. The dishes are certainly fine, both in appearance as well as durability.—William Mote, Hayden, Ind.

Our Special Offer, to Introduce Green's Fruit Grower: A full three years subscription to Green's Fruit Grower, and this 31-piece set of dishes for \$2.75. How to GET THE DINNER SET FREE. If you are already a subscriber, send us six new yearly subscribers at 50 cents each and GET THE DINNER SET FREE for yourself. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Do not let the fact that you live some distance from us hinder you from ordering as we are shipping these dishes all over the United States.

Price Smashing Sale—Greatest in World's History!

B-U-S-T-E-D!

ROOFING LUMBER

PRICES

WIRE and FENCING BUILDING MATERIAL

Lumber Prices S-m-a-s-h-e-d

Yes, we mean smashed. Absolutely busted to pieces. That's our policy. We quote prices on lumber that will positively save you big money. If you will send your lumber bill we will send you a freight paid estimate that will mean a saving to you of from 30% to 50%. Every stick is absolutely first class, brand new and fully up-to-grade such as you would buy from any reputable house in the United States.

We have determined that the Fall of 1912 is going to be the Banner Year in our great lumber department. We have on hand 20,000,000 feet of high-grade lumber suitable for the construction of Buildings no matter for what purpose intended. Come to our great yards in Chicago and let us show you this stuff actually in stock. No other concern in the world has a more complete stock of everything needed to build, whether Lumber, Shingles, Structural Iron, Plumbing, Heating, Doors or anything else that you may need. Do you know that lumber is getting scarcer and scarcer every year? Yet our prices are lowest and will continue so until our stock is gone. **WRITE TODAY.**

Shingles at Big Saving
We have a special lot of 1,000,000 6 to 2 Common Clear Shingles Coming in, on which we are making an exceptionally low price of \$2.47. Other grades at lowest prices.

Smash Go WIRE and FENCE Prices

BARB WIRE Less Than 2c Per Rod

New galvanized, heavy weight barb wire, put up on reels about 100 lbs. to the reel. Lot 2-AD-38 per 100 lbs. \$1.95. Galvanized barb wire, light weight, first grade, best made, put up exactly 30 rods to reel, 2-point barbs. Lot 2-AD-39, per reel, \$1.40.

Wire Nails, Per Keg, \$1.50

10,000 kegs, put up 100 lbs. to the keg mixed, all kinds together, regular nails, such as made by nail factories. Lot 2-AD-33, price per keg, \$1.50. 1,000 kegs of 10 penny weight regular new wire nails, 100 lbs. to the keg, while they last, per keg, \$1.95. Write for our free Wire and Fence Catalog. Gives valuable information to any land owner. Fill in the coupon below.

Smooth Galvanized Wire Per 100 Lbs. \$1.25

It is suitable for fences, stay wires, grape vines or for any ordinary purpose where wire is used. This galvanized wire is irregular in length—it ranges anywhere from 50 to 550 ft. \$1.25 is our price for No. 6 gauge. Other sizes in proportion.

15c Per Rod Buys Best Hog Fencing

Here is another one of our remarkable bargains. A high grade, strictly perfect fence, made of No. 3, 11 and 12 wires, perfectly adapted for hogs and general farm purposes, 26 in. high, square mesh, put up in suitable size rolls. Lot 2-AD-31, price per rod 15c. Other heights in proportion. Staples, 100 lbs. \$1.75.

Fill in This Coupon

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
35th & Iron Sts., Dept. P 3 Chicago.

Please send me without any obligation on my part and free of cost full information regarding these subjects,

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☐ Building Material
☐ Roofing, Siding and Ceiling
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My Name is.....

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Send us Today Your Complete List of Lumber and Building Materials for Our **FREIGHT PAID PRICES.**

EXPLANATION

Why We Are Called the "Price Wreckers"
CONSIDER what becomes of the stock of goods when a manufacturer, jobber or big retail merchant goes bankrupt, or "busted" as the saying goes. In the year 1911 ten thousand merchants met with financial distress—that's why the Chicago House Wrecking Co. exists. If the stocks offered are sufficiently large, if the goods are new, clean and desirable, they find their way naturally to our 40 acre plant for distribution, at a small added profit to our hundreds of thousands of customers, who, in this way get wonderful bargains.

In many cases our prices do not represent the original cost of production. There is not another concern on earth that can meet our prices, simply because no other concern has the buying and economical distributing facilities which we enjoy. It is only natural therefore, that we have become known as "Price Wreckers".

Where Your Dollar Does Double Duty

Every time you buy from us, your dollar takes on an increased purchasing power. We are the safety valve between the public and high prices. We recognize no Trusts or Associations—our methods are along original and unique lines. We are not plodders—we are merchants in the fullest meaning of the word, and the wise public have not been slow in realizing our position in the world.

Our great plant at 35th and Iron Sts. is a Mecca for the people of Chicago and surrounding country. Thousands of visitors from every part of the country make a yearly pilgrimage to our institution, and buy their yearly supplies. Are you getting all the benefit that you should from this excellent opportunity? We urge you to learn more about the wonders of our plant, and the opportunities that we afford when you deal with us. You get full value for your money. There is nothing fanciful about our methods—we are straight, clean business men.

WE SELL PRACTICALLY EVERYTHING

Our stock includes practically "everything under the sun". It's in truth, from a needle to a locomotive. No matter what your vocation, or what position in life you occupy, or what your business, or how great a merchant you are, you have use for us, and we have the goods that you can buy from us to a decided advantage. The quicker you learn to recognize this fact, the sooner you will be "putting money in your pocket".

Our stock includes Building Material, Lumber, Roofing, Sash, Doors, Millwork, Wire and Fencing, Hardware, Plumbing Material, Heating Apparatus and Supplies, Furniture, Household Goods, Rugs, Stoves and everything needed to furnish or equip your home, your club or hotel. It includes Groceries, Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Furnishing Goods, and every single article to clothe a man, woman or child. It includes Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Hunting Outfits, Tents, Guns, Harness and Vehicles, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Clocks; also structural iron needed in the construction of buildings, bridges, etc. Machinery, gasoline, gas and electric power outfits. In fact you cannot think of a single manufactured article that we cannot supply you at a saving in price. Let us convince you—it means but little effort on your part to prove the truth of all we say. Write us to-day for our Catalogue and literature. Fill in the coupon shown below.

SPECIAL SALE

No Money Down

You can buy a carload of Building Material from us without paying us one cent in advance. All we want to know is that the money will be paid us as soon as the material is received, unloaded and checked up. Our terms are more liberal than any one else offers.

Our Great Fall of 1912 Offer

You can order a complete carload of material including everything you need to construct a building and we will ship it forward to you without your paying us a cent down.

\$13 Buys Complete BATHTUB
This is a white enameled, cast iron, one-piece, heavy roll rim bathtub; fitted with the latest style, nickel-plated trimmings, including fuller double bath cocks for hot and cold water, nickel-plated, connected waste and overflow, and nickel-plated supply pipes. It is 6 ft. long and is good enough to answer the needs of any man. Lot 2-AD-101.

Hot Water Heating Plants
We are headquarters for steam, hot water and warm air heating plants. They are suitable either for new or old homes. It is so easy to install one of these plants in your old building. For this great Fall Sale of ours we are offering a warm air heating plant large enough for a four-story house, with all the necessary plans and complete instructions for installing, for \$45.00.

Iron Pipe and Fittings
Good iron pipe in random lengths complete with couplings, suitable for gas, oil, water and conveyance of all liquids, size 2-8 to 12 inches; our price on 1-in. per foot \$1.10; 1-1/2-in. \$1.40; 2-in. \$1.70; 3-in. \$2.00; 4-in. \$2.30; 6-in. \$2.80; 8-in. \$3.20; 10-in. \$3.60; 12-in. \$4.00. Stock of valves and fittings. Send us your specifications.

Rugs at 75c
We bought at New York Auction an enormous stock of high grade, brand new rugs and floor coverings. The best Axminster Rugs, size 27x54 in. This is a sample of our money saving bargains. Write for our complete Free Price Catalog, showing actual colors and designs.

FURNITURE
We are the World's Bargain Headquarters for the outfitting of your home, club, hotel or hotel, from the very latest to the finest. An assortment of Household Goods and everything else which we will be found in no other institution in the land. Write for free copy of our Furniture and Household Goods Catalog.

\$698 Buys the Material to Build This House

This is Our House No. 6A.
A beautiful up-to-date full 2 story, 7 rooms and bath, home. Has been sold over 400 times. Copied and imitated all over the U. S., but our price and quality cannot be equaled. The price is easily 25% to 50% below local dealer's prices. Immediate shipment right from our Chicago plant, when you can come and see it loaded. **NO MONEY DOWN.** \$2.00 buys perfect Blue Print Plans, complete specifications and detailed descriptive material list, with a refund of \$1.50 if you do not like them.

ORIGINAL METHODS

We are the originators of a system of selling practically complete Houses direct to the consumer, at a great saving. We eliminate all in-between profits. We sell and ship direct to you from our own stocks. Great care and study has been given all our Plans. Economy is the watch-word both in materials and construction.

No Worry No Loss

No Waste
Our Binding Guarantee both as to quality and quantity goes with every sale. Write us for letters from people in your vicinity who have bought from us. We have thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

Smash Go ROOFING PRICES

Galvanized Steel Roofing is Fire, Water and Lightning Proof

We bought 20,000 squares of this Corrugated Iron Roofing, which we offer at this remarkably low price. It is new, perfect, and first-class, but light weight. The sheets are 22x24 in. x 1/4 in. corrugated. Our price of \$1.25 per sq. is 20 c. b. cars Chicago.

When ordering this item, specify Lot No. AD-700. This is not galvanized, but blacksteel roofing.

Write us today for our special **FREIGHT** on new, galvanized roofing. We are offering prices lower than ever before offered in the roofing business. Galvanized roofing at \$2.50 per square and up. Ask for free samples.

We can furnish anything needed in Roofing, Siding or Ceiling.

75 CENTS PER 108 SQUARE FEET BUYS BEST RUBBER SURFACED "AJAX" ROOFING

Here again we show the lowest price ever known for roofing of quality. This smooth surfaced roofing we are offering is our one-ply "Ajax" brand, and the price includes necessary cement and caps to lay it; and at this remarkably low price, we pay the freight in full to any point East of Kansas and Nebraska and North of the Ohio River. Prices to other points on application.

We will also furnish 2-ply at 90c, 3-ply at \$1.05. This "Ajax" roofing is guaranteed to wear as long and give as good service as any Ready Rubber Surfaced Roofing on the market. It is put up in rolls of 108 square feet, and contains 3 to 4 pieces to the roll.

We have other grades of Ready Roofing, which we offer at prices easily 30 per cent below regular quotations. Write to-day for free samples and Roofing Catalog. Fill in the coupon.

1,000-Page Catalog FREE!

Greatest of all bargain books is our Great Wonderful "Price Wrecker". It is a book of 1000 pages, with wonderful illustrations, and with clear, frank statements explaining exactly the nature of the goods we have for sale, and quotes them at the lowest possible prices. It is a book of real merchandise truths—tells you the facts so plainly that you cannot misunderstand us.

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CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.

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